

THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE. WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1066.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JUNE 27, 1872.

[Vol. XXI...No. 26.]

Heavier the Cross.

Heavier the cross, the nearer Heaven;
No cross without, no God within—
Death, judgment from the heart are driven
Amid the world's false glare and din,
Oh! happy he with all his loss
Whom God hath set beneath the cross.

Heavier the cross, the better Christian;
This is the touchstone God applies.
How many a garden would be wasting,
Unwet by showers from weeping eyes!
The gold by fire is purified;
The Christian is by trouble tried.

Heavier the cross, the stronger faith;
The loaded palm strikes deeper root;
The vine-juice sweetly issueth
When men have pressed the clustered fruit;
And courage grows where dangers come,
Like pearls beneath the salt sea foam.

Heavier the cross, the more aspiring;
From vales we climb to mountain-crest;
The pilgrim of the desert tiring
Longs for the Canaan of his rest:
The dove has here no rest in sight,
And to the ark she wings her flight.

Heavier the cross, the easier dying,
Death is a friendlier face to see;
To life's decay one bids defying,
From life's distress one then is free.
The cross sublimely lifts our faith
To Him who triumphed over death.

Thou Crucified! the cross I carry,
The longer may it dearer be;
And lest I faint while here I tarry,
Implant thou such a heart in me
That faith, hope, love may flourish there,
Till for the cross, my crown I wear.

—From the German.

Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

The time had come for our yearly visit to the great interior, silver state of the coast. We entered the fine cars of the C. P. R. R. at seven and a half in the morning, as they passed the depot in Oakland, and by midnight were two hundred and eighty-six miles away at Reno in Nevada, having passed the distance with almost the ease of a rest upon a good sofa in a home parlor. Stopping for business in the region, we again returned to the same point to go still further to the east. By three o'clock in the afternoon we were at the Palisades, five hundred and sixty-seven miles from the place of starting.

A remembrance of the experience of near twenty-three years upon this coast, forced on the mind strongly the great contrast between the admirable railroad travel of the present, and the severe old method of rough, rolling, crowded, heated, dusty staging. The contrast seems too striking to need particularization in words, so great is it every way in favor of the railroad, whether the contrast be looked at in reference to expense, time, comfort, safety or health. The poorest second class cars accommodations are very much better than the best ever known by stage; and the expense is less by half, while the ordinary first class, with the comforts of a parlor, are even a quarter or third less. Yet material advantages exhibit only in part the contrast; freedom from the low-lived swearing, and worse drinking attendants, hostlers and other men, is a privilege highly to be appreciated.

From the first year of great immigration to this coast in 1849, a great railroad spanning the continent, in some distant future, was hopefully anticipated. It was sometimes the theme of conversation as we plodded on the long journey with the multitude of emigrants over the extensive plains. No real barrier to such a gigantic undertaking seemed obstructing the way, till our arrival at and passage over the Sierra Mountains. Then all admitted that could perceive no possibility of such a road crossing these mountains. Still it was said when in human enterprise, such a great need as this passage should come to be felt as an immediate want, some way would probably be found for making it, and a great continental road be finally built running almost straight from the Atlantic to the Pacific, surmounting in some manner the mighty barriers of the Sierras. But that future seemed far more distant than at present it is proved to have been. The great road is built and these mountains are passed. The work

has been done; and the passage is made with an ease which never ceases to astonish and delight. We little need to particularize the canyons built over; the cuts blasted out; the tunnels piercing the granite hills; the precipices with the trackway forced into their solid fronts; as up, up, the great road was carried to a height perpendicular above the surface of the ocean of a full mile and a quarter, surpassing every obstacle; then gently let down into the great interior basin of the continent. It was an achievement exhibiting a marvel of engineering skill, and an energy of great purpose on the part of those who undertook the work worthy of our admiration, though there was not wanting the stimulus of large money involved in the success of the undertaking, together with the immense advantage to the country, the nation and the world.

But the great real barrier to the road was known to be, and so proved to be, the vast accumulations of snow on the Sierras in the season of winter. These were from ten to twenty-five, or even to forty feet deep and no plows could possibly remove them to a distance of near forty miles. Still, as the road demanded, a means was invented to overcome this barrier, and for thirty-six miles, with intervening breaks, great, costly sheds were built, bearing up the vast accumulations of snow and insuring regular passage in the severest winters. The expense involved in the case has amounted in various ways to millions of dollars, and yet the thing has been done. The cars have run with a regularity, and a safety, and a comfort to passengers, which is worthy of all commendation by an appreciating public.

This wonderful success of the Central Pacific Company stands in expressive contrast with the failure of the Union Pacific Company to do the same thing. We are not skilled enough in great engineering to say where the blame of this eastern failure is to rest, whether in the absolute impossibilities of nature, or in the want of energy on the part of the U. P. Co., but it is to be noticed that the failure of winter passage was there, at the east; and only there; while the C. P. Co. did succeed and are determined to succeed. Certain it is, that the experience of the last winter must stimulate the U. P. Co. to overcome the snow barriers and insure regular passage and freight, or else the whole enterprise of this trans-continental road must sustain great pecuniary loss in competition with others that will be built. The C. P. Co. have already insured success on their part; let the U. P. Co. do the same, and no other route can ever, in competition, equal the advantage and business of this great, central, pioneer railroad, over the continent of America. The center of a continent, it must ever be the center of business, if regularity of passage and freight can be insured.

The price of passage and freight is all of which we heard complaint in respect to the western portion of this great road. Of this complaint, it is out of our line of work and thought to speak distinctly. Certain it is that the road is admirably built, well conducted, at a large reduction in time, expense, hardship, roughness and domination of public carriers, with immense improvement in comfort to sick and well. If there can be further reduction of expenses we should be glad of it. But of the expediency or possibility of this we cannot judge. Yet of this we feel a confidence, that in view of the perfect monopoly and vast power, this C. P. R. Co. of necessity possesses, through their great national improvement, they have managed and are managing all with a moderation, a conciliation, and kindness, which is worthy of high commendation by an appreciating public. In the history of the world, we doubt if any individual or company holding a great moneyed monopoly has ever treated the dependent public so favorably, and with so little exacting tyranny, as this great railroad company. We rejoice that their work has been so quickly and so admirably completed, and that the whole management is so favorable.

Notes of Reading. XIV.

The fruitful press of Messrs. Roberts Bros., of Boston, has just thrown off a work that will excite considerable attention and provoke much discussion. It is entitled

"PAUL OF TARSUS.

An inquiry into the Times and the Gospel of the Apostle of the Gentiles. By a graduate."

Who this graduate is, is not known by the public, but he is evidently a man of research and original thought. The *Advance*, in the absence of direct information, hazards the guess, based on internal evidence, that the book is the continuation of his reflections upon the origin and history of Christianity, which the author of *Ecce Homo* promised at the close of that startling volume. There is unquestionably some ground for this supposition, in the style and general characteristics of the work. Prof. Seeley, the writer of *Ecce Homo*, is specially at home in all that relates to Roman customs and history, as is also manifestly the writer of this volume; and as the *Advance* adds, the fact that the same publishers issue both these works, and in both cases they appear simultaneously on both sides of the water, gives additional color to the theory that both are from the same pen.

Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, is in this volume the main figure, while, as the title indicates, its scope includes an inquiry into his Times as well as his Teachings. The author says his aim has been to give a sketch of the period in which Paul lived, of the religious systems with which he was brought in contact, and of the work which he ultimately achieved. It is not a biography in any proper sense, nor is there much logical order in the contents of this volume, but there are the results of learning and extensive and critical study, combined with much enthusiasm; the pictures it draws are graphic, and there is much of novelty in its suggestions. It presents some of the features of the Jewish system in a striking manner, and exhibits Gnosticism and other developments of religious thought in the times of the Apostle clearly and forcibly. Some of the positions assumed by the writer are questionable, but no one can read his work without quickening of thought and an increased sense of the importance and extent of the influence exerted by the Apostle Paul in the development and establishment of Christianity. A few excerpts will give some idea of the flavor of the work.

"The influence which St. Paul has exercised over the Christianity which completely leaves modern civilization is wider and more lasting than that which has been wielded by any other man." "The Roman nobles treated native religions with toleration—even with favor. Rome wished to make subjects, not converts." "It would not be difficult to construct several systems of pure morality which should be almost perfect, and therefore alike, from a host of independent sources—the Vedas, Zendavasta, the Athenian Philosophers, the Kabbala and Talmud, the Koran, as well as the New Testament. It is an error to arrogate the affirmation of this moral law to one system of religion, or to see in some agreement of different systems that the one is a plagiarism of the other."

"It cannot be denied that the teaching of Christianity ignores patriotism. But it is only because patriotism is inferior to the large purposes which can be obtained by evangelizing a federal humanity. The claims of the latter are stronger than that of the former." "The Christian religion was at the beginning nearly absorbed by Judaism, and on grounds of human probability was about to become an obscure Jewish sect. Paul saved it from this catastrophe."

"After all, the highest, [worthiest, truest of all human knowledge, is that which is directed towards purifying and ennobling man. He who discovers the knowledge of this method, and having discovered it, seeks to make it the law of social life, is the wisest servant, the

truest teacher of mankind. The worth of the knowledge which analyzes a plurality of worlds is not disparaged, when it is said that it is of little import by the side of that wisdom, if it can be found, and that understanding, if its place can be detected, which makes man happier, stronger and better."

"The enmity which men are apt to feel towards those who swerve from some particulars of the faith, is far bitterer than that which they cherish against unbelievers." "No growth of mere speculative opinion has ever assisted in the development of virtue or morality, though such opinion may have indirectly retarded both. Man is the better by what he does, not by what he knows."

The worship in the Corinthian churches is represented as strangely like that of the earliest Quakers, the women even being as eager in their contributions to the bewildering clamor as the men. "Hence the Apostle enjoined silence on the women, as is seemingly to avoid scandal. The injunction was peculiarly needed in the Corinthian churches, was special, perhaps temporary. Elsewhere, it is clear that women exercised great influence on the discipline of the church, and busied themselves with the spread of the gospel. The notion that the Apostle discouraged the services of women on behalf of the Gospel is an exaggerated inference from the language of the Epistle to the Corinthians, and is contradicted by facts."

Many other striking passages marked for quotation must be omitted for want of room. In speaking of church polity the writer gives the view of the rise of Episcopacy which is taken by Congregationalists, and says expressly of the original church, that "it was a republic of congregations bound together by no administrative tie, though closely united by a common faith and common charity."

Alluding to the mythical theory, it is said: "If this conception—of Christ as set forth in the New Testament—is a myth, the grandest poetical character is dwarfed into nothingness beside the narratives of the reformed tax-gatherer, the attendant on Paul and Barnabas, the physician of Troas and the fisherman of Galilee, who, whatever may be their discrepancies in detail, agree in this magnificent ideal of wisdom, holiness, loveliness. If this conception be a myth, humanity is better in its myths than in its verities."

The theory of the atonement suggested is similar to that advocated by Dr. Bushnell; that of the resurrection is that the present body contains the germ of the future one. The author thinks that the original Apostles shrank from carrying the tenets of Christianity beyond the pale of the Jewish nation. "The acts of the Apostles give no color to those legends which scatter the Twelve in various parts of the earth. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians indicates that the Apostles were at Jerusalem at the time of his conversion; that they were there three years later, when he went up to visit Peter, and still fifteen years after when the mission of Paul to the Gentiles was admitted, the teaching of Jewish converts being reserved to Peter. The Twelve lived together in penance and prayer at Jerusalem." When Jerusalem was destroyed, nearly all had died, and John in extreme old age migrated to Asia Minor. J. C. H. STOCKTON, JUNE, 1872.

The Bible and the Sinner.

Bible.—Thus saith the Lord of Hosts. "Consider your ways."

Sinner.—I think my conduct very good, and do not like to be advised. B. There is a way that seemeth good unto a man, but the end thereof is the way of death.

S. Why speak thus to me? I am not worse than my neighbors.

B. They "measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise."

S. It seems to me that if a man keeps his conscience void of reproach, that ought to satisfy him.

B. Paul has said: "I have lived in

all good conscience before God unto this day," and yet he did "many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth."

S. Few men are more particular than I am, in the fulfillment of all my duties. B. "Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the Kingdom of Heaven."

S. What rule must then be followed, if it be not enough to imitate those who conduct themselves the best?

B. "The word that I have spoken shall judge him in the last day."

S. Agreed. I do not reject the Bible, and I even endeavor to follow its precepts.

B. "Whosoever shall keep the whole law and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all."

S. What is the law?

B. "Thou shalt love thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

S. I know all that; but it is impossible that the whole life should be conformed to that rule.

B. "To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

S. I certainly do a great deal of good.

B. "There is none righteous; no, not one."

S. Everything I do then is evil.

B. "Thou hast spoken and done evil things as thou couldst. All the ways of a man are clean in his own eyes, but God weigheth the spirits."

S. I will not be persuaded that my heart is bad.

B. "He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool." "The heart is deceitful above all things."

S. "Whatever may be said, I am an honest man, and I have injured no one."

B. "All seek their own."

S. Is a man to forget himself, then?

B. "Know ye that ye are not your own? for ye are bought with a price, therefore glorify God."

S. Well then, since it is impossible for man to obey so strict a religion, God will consider our weakness and will not require perfect obedience.

B. "Cursed is every man that continueth not in all things written in the book of the law to do them."

S. I hope that God will not curse me.

B. "The Lord will not at all acquit the wicked."

S. Although I am not innocent, yet I am not wicked enough to deserve the punishment of hell.

B. "How shall we escape the damnation of hell?"

S. Is there no other way to escape such a terrible judgment?

B. Jesus saith, "I am the way and the truth and the life: no man cometh to the Father but by me."

S. May I hope then, that if I do as well as I can, Christ will do the rest?

B. "Christ is become of none effect unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law."

S. What then must I do?

B. "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out."

S. How am I to believe?

B. "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness."

S. I have endeavored to believe that.

B. "Without faith it is impossible to please God."

S. Again I ask: What must I do to be saved?

B. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

S. But can Jesus Christ save me?

B. "He is able to save to the uttermost them that come to God by him."

S. Is it possible that God is willing to save me?

B. "As I live, saith God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked." S. I think I have the will to go to Christ.

B. "To-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts."

S. Well, I will try to answer the call of God, and perhaps to-morrow.

B. "Boast not thyself of to-morrow. This night thy soul shall be required of thee."

S. I know that one may die at any time, but may we not repent and find grace at the last hour?

B. "Because I have called, and ye refused, I will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh."

S. What will become of me, if I die without repentance?

B. "And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments." "Now consider this, ye that forget God, lest I tear you in pieces, and there be none to deliver."

P. R. G.

Hartford (Ct.) Seminary Anniversary.

We are in no way connected with the Hartford Theological Seminary. We happen to know the Faculty, and have attended the Anniversary exercises held on the 11th and 12th instant. On Tuesday evening the graduating class, numbering nine, was represented on the platform of the Center Church, by six of their number who spoke with great self-command, memoriter. "On the unity of the race," "The Greek preparation for christianity," "Infidelity," Christ in the Old Testament," "Mount Sinai," and "The Vicarious Sacrifice." Every address was composed with care, and was instructive. Each of the speakers showed that he had been molded to a degree by Dr. Bodwell, whom we regard a model extempore preacher. The exercises of the hour were witnessed by a large audience with marked interest. The graduating class in turn taking their stand in front of the platform, were most happily addressed by Rev. E. H. Richardson, the recently installed pastor of the Center Church. This gentleman is a worthy successor of Dr. J. Hawes, and will not get his deserts till he is honored with a D. D.

The Pastoral Union Convocation, held on Wednesday P. M., was well attended and enthusiastic. The Seminary has a fund of two hundred thousand dollars, and an uncommonly able Faculty, consisting of five members, viz: Drs. Thompson, a pleasant man, Vermilye, of rather military manners, Bodwell, of gentlemanly assurance, Childs, meek out of the pulpit but mighty in it, and Biddle, of scholarly look and comprehensive mind.

Drs. Childs and Biddle pronounced inaugural addresses in the Center Church, in the evening. Each discourse, the theme of one "History of the Bible," that of the other "New Testament Greek Exegesis," was worthy of its able author.

To revert the afternoon Pastoral Union session, it was there declared by unanimous vote:

Whereas questions have arisen in reference to the future plans and location of the Seminary, which it is important should be settled definitely and permanently, therefore—

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Pastoral Union, both legal and moral considerations make the removal of the Seminary from Hartford impossible.

Thus it would appear that the Hartford Seminary is "placed." Let it stand. The Pastoral Union elects new members every year, and consists of a fine body men. They seem to regard themselves as "the salt," and very salt. If they should liken themselves unto vinegar, we should say that the real article was referred to.

About fifty of the clergy by invitation extended, were bountifully "collated" at tea hour, by one of the wealthiest citizens of the town. The Seminary is very highly appreciated by not a few of the influential citizens. The city Congregational clergyman may hold the Seminary in high esteem, but they have a very modest way of showing it. Of the patrons of the institution, one is Mr. James Hosmer, who, though aged, is considerably vigorous, attending the anniversary exercises, manifesting intense interest in them. He and his "near of kind," have given the institution not less than \$120,000, and all on condition that it continue the East Windsor Institute, and about where it is. It would seem as though it must continue a separate organization, whether orthodox or heterodox. Success to it. JUNE 13, 1872. A WELL WISHER.

Read new advertisement on fifth page.

Religious Miscellany.

Evil Thoughts.

Evil thoughts of others are a snare for ourselves. The voluntary or involuntary bad opinions we form of our fellow beings are as much the product of our inability to comprehend their situation and characters, as of their self-evident shortcomings. Who can fathom or measure the depth of feeling and power of temptation of others; constituted, educated, and talented, different from himself? And yet we ever sit in judgment and pass sentence over the failings and frailties of anybody displeasing to our conceptions of human integrity. These trials and convictions are, or may be, simply of a mental nature, and we flatter ourselves that such remain secret with us, and that proper obedience to the rules of outward civility and politeness, will cancel their issues or obliterate their undue tendencies. This is a sad mistake. The truth is, our behavior will fashion itself to our opinions and convictions whether we like it or not. A glance, a slight intonation of sentence or word, will betray the most hypocritical effort at suavity and diplomatic sociability; a single unguarded act, destroy dear-bought confidence and esteem, which perhaps it took years to cultivate. Silence indeed is most potent towards establishing peace, and perhaps the safest as well as strongest attitude of self-defense, but it will not cure prejudice nor error, any more than gagging the patient will cure the black vomit. Rational speech is but the issue of thought, and if the latter is unhealthy or tainted with impure and erroneous impressions, the former will bear its character, though draped in all the splendor and radiance of immaculate grammar, elocution and elegance conceivable.

A great portion of modern literature teems with double refined essence of genuine blackguardism and obscenity. Perhaps nothing pays better in hard cash, than a clever and successful literary effort to elevate or at least reconcile with the standard of respectability, human frailty and moral deformity. Total depravity has lowered its gauge, and must lower it, if certain productions of popular writers and newspaper reporters are to be accredited with the virtue of decency in its most liberal definition. Yet it is not always policy or indispensable necessity of reaching public appreciation, that causes writers and publishers to deluge the reading world with gaudy and more or less happily varnished corruption and obscenity, but frequently such constitutes the outpouring of their very soul—the fruit of their own mental and moral obliquity and depravity.

Jenkins, who adjudges respectively from his own surroundings and observations, loses what little faith in purity he may have had by ferreting out iniquity for the edification of the multitude, and moulds his items and articles accordingly; the frivolity and nonchalance with which he treats subjects of a nature unfit to put in print under any shape, assures the reader that, compared with the average of humanity, he (the reader) is a veritable hero of virtue and moral integrity, and might early indulge in some slight irregularities without losing caste and excellence. The idealistic knight of the quill manufactures his models of grace and perfection to suit both natural and attained defects, or sets up idols of such supernatural virtue and depravity, that unsophisticated young persons (of all ages) who become victims of his fancies by reading and believing them, are next to useless for any practical purpose in life. That one fool makes ten is as unaccountable as it is saddening a fact; and though a certain class of romance may be conducive to juvenile mental development, and like the measles must be had and gone through with, systematic perversion of the stern realities of life, for the fanciful quixotic sentimentality of an imaginary existence, is sowing the seeds of imbecility for the earnest and irrepressible duties of being.

Few writers are conscious of the fearful responsibility resting upon the author of indecent publications, which once in print may prove the leaven of moral decomposition of thousands. We would sooner answer at the last judgment for the crimes of a states prison full of cutthroats, than be guilty of inoculating the venom of lust and licentiousness in the minds of a rising generation through the agency of the press. Bad example, when confined to narrow limits, cannot be as baneful in germinating evil imitation, as when held up to the light, or possible admiration of the world at large. The most irresistible argument for wanton and impure indulgences and gratifications is the doctrine of universal frailty and vice. Heaven knows, there is plenty of room for reform, but can we assist regeneration by making things appear worse than they are? Can we redeem our fallen neighbor by proving that there are depths of vice and crime to which he is yet a stranger? Can we gain or deserve the confidence and love of our acquaintance by putting the very worst construction upon his errors and failings? It is a questionable at best, if by regarding of sin any one is really benefited; but if our desires tend that way, let us commence at home, and if a public example of human wickedness is needed, let us make an open confession of our own shortcomings before we apply the scalpel of criticism to our neighbor. Who will begin? J. C. K.

How often is our path crossed by some being whose bright spirit sheds a passing gladness over it, but whose course leads down another current, nevermore to blend with ours. Yet far within our souls, midst busy rushings of the world, dwell many secret thoughts which linger still around that being.

The Right Kind of a Teacher.

As the Sunday-school convention draws near again, some of our readers will be glad to read the following from Dr. Vincent:

The Sunday-school is like the Jewish synagogue: the opening service is the outer court of the temple, but the holy of holies is where the teacher and scholars are together. In that little centre is the life-giving spirit. The Sunday-school teacher is an intellectual quickener. The lesson must be in his heart and in his head at white heat, and that will give him the power of getting his pupil's attention. He must have a stout will if he would succeed. If the will is dethroned a man is easily disconcerted; but when he says, "I will, God help me, I will," he is sure to do it. I remember making a speech in which I made a complete failure. The Professor said to me, "We cannot always keep from making failures, but it is a great help to say to yourself, 'I have got to do it and I will do my best, and that saying down in your heart, 'I will,' has an effect on your audience." Having once gained the attention of the class the teacher must compensate it; the class will give attention as long as it pays. He must recall what he gives. If you send a telegram, it can be repeated to you again from this end of the line, that you may be sure it is correctly sent. So the teacher should require an answering dispatch from the scholar, and recall what he gives.

When I was in Boston, not long since, I heard a Sunday-school scholar say, "Their class had a splendid teacher!" In New York I should have known that meant nothing, but I was not sure what it meant in Boston; so I asked, "Ally, do you prepare your lesson at home during the week?" "Our teacher makes us do that. She teaches so we love to get our lessons." The teacher who teaches so the pupil loves to study is a splendid, a magnificent teacher. The best kind of a teacher induces activity in the scholar. Teaching is not passing goods over a counter from a shelf to a man's hand—a merely mechanical process—but it is making the scholar's mind work for itself.

In Connecticut, a farmer told his boy to pick all the stones out of a certain field; they raise stones in Connecticut and Vermont as well as men. For the first five minutes the boy worked briskly, but then it grew to be a task. He saw the school-boys coming along, and, setting up a stick with a piece of paper on it, he said, "I bet you cannot hit that paper." Without delay, he had fifty boys throwing stones at that paper. So with the true teacher; his scholars empty the field instead of making him do it.

The Sunday-school teacher should be an enthusiast; he should teach because he loves to teach. The love of Christ must constrain him. He must be an enthusiast in reference to the book that he teaches—a Bible man; like the minister, a man of one book. What tells this story? A man was brought before a court and the jury convicted him of murder. One of the jurors, a plain man, arose and said, "Your honor, I would like the opportunity of asking a few questions of the witnesses." The judge thought it would be of no use, but, as the man was courteous, he permitted it. He began to question them, and in less than fifteen minutes he changed the aspect of things and fixed the charge upon those very men he questioned. The judge, surprised at his sagacity, said, "Where were you educated? What advantages have you had?" "I have never had any education. I found an old volume of Aristotle, and that book I have studied for twenty years. It has been a great help to me." You must get the habit of thinking earnestly every day upon some subject in the Scriptures; fix your mind upon it and drill yourself in it. So shall your secular life be ennobled. The hands may be hardened by labor, but the heart and head shall be elevated to grand and glorious thoughts. Many a man is kept from commercial petrification by the demands the Bible makes upon him.

The teacher must have gladness and cheerfulness, not a solemn and disagreeable appearance, when he comes to his class. Charles Lamb said to Barry Cornwall when they were inviting a few friends to a convivial feast, "Don't invite that man; he would put a damper on a funeral." Let children feel that Christians have a good time. Not like the Aunt Nancy we read of, who had been away for a visit and the children had enjoyed her absence; but she was coming home, and Tom said to Bill, "Go hitch up the horse. Aunt Nancy is coming. Good bye to peace on earth and good will to men." Dr. Riggs had a little boy who was blind. He was very sensitive, beautiful, and as pure as an angel; he was very fond of his elder brother Jamie. Our way from Beyrouth to Smyrna I said to him, "Do you love Jamie?" "Why, of course, I love Jamie." How much do you love him?" "I don't know; I have not got any measure for love." That is it. We must have this immeasurable love. We must charm people with the gospel we profess. Let the love of God constrain us so that we may bring in the kingdom, when love, peace and righteousness shall reign throughout the world.—Observer.

What Missions have done for Turkey.

I have been so often asked what has the missionary work accomplished in Turkey, that I will give a partial answer to the question through your columns. I will speak only of the things I have seen, and confine myself to one department, that of education.

The missionaries on entering Turkey found no school-books at all adapted to the work of education. The schools in

number were far more numerous than I had supposed, and the people, in some things far more intelligent. Foreigners underrate the mental capacities and intelligence of the Orientals from not understanding their language and not liking habits which have existed for centuries, for decades of centuries, and are in themselves just as reasonable as their own. There are men in all parts of the empire, from whose conversation you can derive both wisdom and knowledge, provided you can speak their language and make them feel at home with you. But on going into their schools you will not suppress a wonder that any intelligence should be left in any mind condemned to pass through such a mill. The Orientals have a great deal of faith in the devil. All skill and invention, they ascribe to him. And if he were the inventor of their old school system as I am inclined to think he was, their faith in him is well-grounded.

For in the first place the books used, were in languages unknown to the scholars. The Turks used Arabic, the Greeks ancient Greek, the Armenians ancient Armenian books, all which was just as absurd as it would be for us to teach our children to read in Latin. Besides the difficulty of language, the books themselves were wholly unfit for children, being wholly incomprehensible to them, at the age when children should learn to read. Another evil, arising in part from the want of books of any kind, was this, that most of the exercises of the school were general, however simple or however difficult their character.

The school crowded, packed full of suffering humanity, sitting on the floor close together, provoking each other to laugh or play, if not to learn, made good works, order, and study impossible.

The old Turk, with a rod reaching the farthest head hangs up a card with the alphabet. "Alif," says the teacher. "Alif," shouts the whole school and room. Now if a scholar has an invincible desire to learn to read he will accomplish his object under this system. But if he is indolent, careless, or mischievous, he will learn nothing.

I once had a laborer who could read a very little, and who was diligently improving himself in reading. I asked him if he had ever been to school. "Oh, yes," he replied. I went to school from the time I was seven to fourteen, but I never learned anything."

Now, the missionaries brought the printing-press with them, and the first they did was to prepare simple, attractive spellers and readers in the spoken language of every-day life.

This was regarded at first as a desecration of the noble art of reading, but it took. Anathemas could not stop it. The cry of "magic," "the black art," "the devil helps them," would not stop it. The Greeks were the first to adopt it, the Armenians next, and finally it went through the Empire. I question whether one of those old schools which I saw thirty-three years ago, can now be found, even in the remotest part of the Empire.

School-books for reading, arithmetic, geography, history, and natural philosophy, have been published in large numbers in all the languages of the Empire. We have translated Wayland's Political Economy, Wayland's Moral Science, and Upham's Mental Philosophy, and they have been largely used and led to other works in the same direction. The latter work especially, Upham's Mental Philosophy, has been widely used, and with its clear style and admirable arrangement, well represented in the translation, has inaugurated mental science as a favorite study in the East. Well-ordered schools have spread far and wide, beyond all missionary superintendence and influence, but they commenced the work. They set the ball a rolling.

So with the newspaper press. The missionaries issued the first periodical. It was some years before it had a single imitator. But now there are sixteen dailies in various languages at the capital.

The missionaries established almost forty years ago the first female school, with some apprehension that it would be forebodingly broken up. A very intelligent man said to us, "We shall never allow female schools. It would break up the very foundation of society to do it." But female schools have carried the day. They are quite as popular as schools for boys. One fact speaks volumes and more than volumes. The Turks themselves have established a female Normal-school at the capital, so as to have intelligent and well-trained instructresses for Turkish girls. The whole work of education in the East, has been helped on by manifold influences, but to missions must be given the credit of its early growth and training. Now it goes forth in independent manhood.—C. Hamlin, D.D.

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3. Forty years ago, Methodism taught that men and women should not sit in the same pews. The one sex took to the right, and the other sex took to the left.

4. Forty years ago, Methodism scouted human learning. The divine call was enough.

5. Forty years ago, Methodism would have substantially an itinerating ministry. Two years in a place was the maximum. Now that untimely yoke is getting irksome. The time is extended to three years, and the "next General Conference" is to consider the expediency of still further changing the policy.

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EDUCATIONAL.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—The immediate obstacle in the way of the perfect efficiency of these institutions is, that those for whose use and benefit they are especially designed do not as yet know how to get at them; they do not know where the real treasures are, nor do they know how to avail themselves of them when they find them. The act of reading with the great mass of those with whom reading is something more than a mere harmless and aimless source of recreation, is little better than a blind labor. To educate it, and through education to give it an intelligent direction, several things are needed.

In the first place, public libraries require catalogues peculiar to themselves. A collection of 5,000 volumes with a skillfully prepared catalogue is of more real popular service than 50,000 volumes piled up for people to gaze at across a librarian's desk. These libraries are not intended, except in great cities, for the use of scholars and specialists; they are meant to give the mass of the people perfectly easy access to the whole range of standard literature and the valuable books of ordinary reference. Rare books and choice editions are wholly out of place where everything should be calculated for hard and constant use. The possession of too many books, is therefore, an absolute injury, if their mass, on the ground of labor and expense, is to prevent the frequent revision and renewal of the catalogue. Any effort at bibliographical learning, is altogether out of place in it; some indication of the character of each work is very necessary. This may be very slight, but it should be enough to prevent the blind groping among titles which now causes works of science to be called for as novels, and occasions not less unnecessary labor to the librarian than vexation to the borrower. Cheapness and simplicity are the two essential things never to be lost sight of, and one great effort of those managing these institutions must be to prevent their growing so fast that their list of contents cannot be placed in every house.

Even this, however, will assist but little him who is referred for information to a catalogue containing even as few as 10,000 titles, when he scarcely knows the name of one author from another, and is familiar only with the outside of the few books he may have read. Now, and for years to come, until a traditional knowledge of the better writers in the language can be educated into the mass of the people, there is great need of a number of little elementary treatises on literature, authors, and courses of reading, very short, very simple, and very popular—something which would be contained in a space of not more than four or five pages, or, indeed, even on single broadsides. At present, even such a cumbersome work as Taine's is called for to meet this elementary demand, and our own people actually seek to get an insight into English literature through French eyes. Everything we now have of the introduction to literature—and the name of such works is legion—is too cumbersome and too costly. Literary tracts are wanted, and nothing more, that the libraries may circulate them with their catalogues.

Finally, the career of the librarian must be made a specialty. It is not every one who is competent to stand behind the desk even of a village public library, and intelligently satisfy the demands made upon it. A large proportion of those who come, come asking openly for direction; and for want of it it is sad to see the waste of time and of perseverance and of real honest desire for improvement. In this way, during the last winter, one unguided Irish youth in X. was allowed to labor through the twelve mortal volumes of Edmund Burke. He wanted a course of improving reading! A good librarian, therefore, needs something more than an extensive acquaintance with books and authors; he must feel, also, that he (or she) is an instructor, and knowing men, and especially young men and young women, must feel a sympathy with them, and, divining what it is they want, see that they get it. It would constitute a vocation more useful than that of a school-teacher, and incomparably more attractive. Living among his authors, and selecting his pupils, it would require no great stretch of the imagination to enable a good librarian to realize that, after all, it was reserved to him, in the middle of the nineteenth century, to make every treasure of literature as accessible to the son of the day-laborer as heretofore they have been to the millionaire. The public library would, in his hands, become the cheap university of the grammar-schools.—*The Nation.*

Mortification is the soul's vigorous opposition to self, wherein sincerity is most evident.

Temperance.

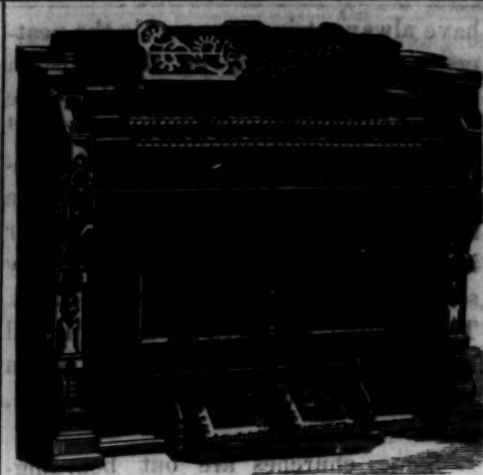
Science and Alcohol.

In Appleton's *Popular Science Monthly* for June is an able paper on the "physiological position of alcohol," by B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S. It brings well-high irrefutable experimental testimony in confirmation of the position of Dr. Crane, in his admirable little volume published at the Book Room, on the "Aarts of intoxication." Dr. Crane affirms that the two necessary results of alcohol upon the human system are, first, excitement, and second, paralysis. Dr. Richardson denotes four stages. The first is a stage of exhilaration. The action of the heart is greatly increased, and the fact is at once painted on the face in the sudden flush that colors it. Very striking experiments were made on a young man by Dr. Parkes and Count Wollowicz, showing the comparative effects of the use of water and of alcohol upon the beats of the heart. In the first twenty-four hours after the use of the latter there was an increase of from twenty to twenty-five thousand beats—giving the heart just so much more work to do, in addition to the effects of this increased circulation upon the whole system. And this was in the instance of a healthy and temperate subject. The second stage is one of general excitement. The nervous system is powerfully affected, and the control of certain muscles is lost. The whole animal functions come under the influence of the depressing and paralyzing agent. In young subjects vomiting ensues. Chloroform produces the same effects, only more suddenly and severely. The temperature of the body soon begins to decline. In the third stage entire intoxication is reached, which is the stage of insensibility under chloroform. It is a condition of insanity, with mental distortion and utter muscular prostration. The temperature of the body still sinks. The fourth degree is one of collapse of the volitional nervous centers and of the muscular organs under their control, and some also of the organic or mere animal centers. Two centers remain, for the longest period, mercifully true to duty—that which calls into play the respiratory organs, and that which stimulates the heart. This is all that saves the drunken man. Before these centers are paralyzed in the young drunkard, the poison will gradually diffuse itself through the tissues and escape, relieving the depressed centers of life, and permitting them slowly to renew the fainting system. Death sometimes ensues from condensation of fluid on the bronchial surfaces, arresting respiration. The man is then literally drowned in his own secretions. Alcohol is therefore simply a poison like chloroform, not quite as active, indeed, but never harmless. Possibly it renders slight service in acute cases as a temporary stimulant, but can never be used without periling the healthy action of the natural functions.

Temperance Legislation in France. Can not Dr. G. M. Beard, of Brooklyn, Dr. Bowditch, of Boston, and others who are crazed on their "light wine" hobby, try and learn a lesson from recent temperance legislation in France? On the 23d ult., the French Assembly discussed the question of trying to stop temperance in their country. It was proposed entirely to punish the drunkard. There was no idea of dealing with the drunkard-makers. But Frenchmen will yet come to adopt the latter course. It was proposed to imprison the drunkard for five days as one remedy for temperance. M. Testelin, a surgeon, observed that imprisoning the drunkard would not lessen temperance; men fond of brandy and absinthe would have it, no matter what the punishment. He alleged that the Breton soldiers, considered the pick of all Frenchmen reared in southern "light wine" districts, would drink till they every one fell under the table. He could count in his own department of France 1,500 people just as beastly as these soldiers. Would imprisonment mend these? He answered, no. There is but one way, he said, to try and suppress the temperance of France. The Academy of Medicine had said so also. That way was this: try and get temperance societies established in our midst, and all over France, or found hospitals to cure the vice. What will Dr. Beard and Dr. Bowditch, and others say to Dr. Testelin? Does he not know France, "light wine" and Frenchmen better than they? Other speakers in the Assembly were as pointed on this question. Ultimately they agreed to fine drunkards five francs for the first offense; for a second offense, from six to thirty days imprisonment, and for a further offense, three years imprisonment. This law is pretty stringent. A measure was proposed to punish the drunkard-maker, but it was withdrawn for the present. All we care to direct attention to in the matter is, that the boasted sobriety of "light wine" drinking countries is here clearly proved to be a sham, and that they need temperance societies and temperance legislation to stop temperance amongst the people.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

WHY FRANCE WAS DEFEATED.—At a temperance meeting held in Jersey City, a few days ago, the Rev. Theophilus Lynch said: "He had been chaplain in the French army all through the late war, and he could assure them that France was in the low position which she occupied to-day through the gross intemperance of her soldiers and officers. He had seen thousands of them going into battle so drunk as not to be able to carry a rifle. The degradation of France was due to drink. He said that most emphatically."

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THE PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1872.

INVITATION.—Now and then we mail a copy of THE PACIFIC to persons not subscribers. Let them receive it as an invitation to become subscribers. But without an order, the paper will not continue to go to them—it is not our style to send it and then send a bill for collection. Remit \$4 if you wish to receive it regularly.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions on the label at the head of their paper, and to forward what is due from the ensuing year, with or without further reminder from this office.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. KLOSSE, Box 45, San Francisco. Publication office 536 Clay street.

The Congregational Club meets every Monday at 1.30 p. m., at its room in the Bible House, No. 759 Market street. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

In our hifalutin, and jocosely, we often remark that we are a "great people." But when we look at certain facts we are constrained to say it in all seriousness. By the statement for May it appears that our public debt was reduced last month to the extent of \$4,226,000; and since President Grant was inaugurated, the reduction has been about \$300,000,000, or not far from an average of \$7,692,300 per month, or more than a quarter of a million of dollars per day. For a people recuperating from an expensive war, and all the time becoming richer, we regard this as a splendid achievement. We have reason to be thankful if not proud. Austria is going to try and find out what all the world wonders about, on what meat the American is fed, and how he is reared and taught, that he grows up into the "all conquering Yankee." Ah, well: those poor old Pilgrims and Puritans whom the European Governments once so heartily despised, could tell them how to rear offspring, and found institutions, and build commonwealths! Protestantism, liberty, and the "knack" of doing things, have had their share in producing these grand results.

The need of a more thorough survey of our sea coast, and of more experienced and better trained commanders, is evinced by the recent wrecking of three steamships in the Pacific waters of British Columbia and Japan. The steamer wrecked in Japan was the *Uncle Sam*, or in Japanese, *Toku Maru*. Those wrecked on the coast of British Columbia, but sailing from this port generally, were the *California* and *Idaho*, of the North Pacific Transportation Company, Holladay & Brenham, agents, of this city. Every time a government vessel undertakes a survey, she comes in reporting mistakes and errors in the best charts for this coast; and every year some vessels are lost on shoals, reefs and rocks not laid down on any chart, or not accurately mapped. Our sea-coast is immense in extent and dangerous in some parts; and millions ought to be expended every year in making accurate marine surveys, and publishing corrected charts. Won't San Francisco send a sea captain to Congress?

The Commercial Herald and Market Review, published by J. H. Carmany & Co. of this city, has exhibited enterprise and courage in promptly publishing at the earliest practicable moment the new Tariff enactment, in the form of a Supplement to the Herald, of June 21st, 1872. The official text of this enactment fills eight solid columns of agate type in the supplement, and would fill a volume of no mean size. We are glad that our congress, at the last hour, passed this bill, and that we can, through the kindness of the proprietors of the Herald, have a copy at our command. We hope the publishers will have their remuneration in many ways, and that the reductions which their publication heralds may ensure to the benefit of consumers as well as traders; who sometimes pocket the difference instead of reducing prices to consumers.

Senator Cole returned to this city and was serenaded last Saturday night. His recent attitude has brought him into new favor with a good many of the people of this city. Mr. Cole thinks that he was roughly used in the senatorial contest at Sacramento, last winter, when Mr. Sargent was elected over him, whether preferred to him or not. We think his case was not fortunately managed. But there are sudden turns in human affairs, and five months after his rejection Mr. Cole is the favorite with San Franciscans, rather than his then successful rival. Should his course till next March meet the

approbation of the state at large, he may find that defeat is not the worst thing in the world, and that it is even politically true, that "before honor is humility."

Another presidential candidate has been placed in the field for the coming political campaign, in the person of the Hon. W. F. Groesbeck, of Ohio, with F. Law Olmsted for vice-president. This ticket is nominated by the out-and-out free-traders, who think they were out-manuevered in their own convention at Cincinnati, which they took the lead in calling for. It is a good ticket; but we could make a dozen different ones just as good, and with almost as fair an opportunity of being elected. A pentagonal contest is an awkward one, and a wasteful one, costing much and determining nothing as to principles. It may, therefore, yet come about, that the contest shall be dualistic—Grant or Greeley.

We are informed that E. J. C. Kewen Esq., of Los Angeles, has received the nomination of his party, (Liberal Republican and Democratic) for Congressman from the Southern District, and that he has a fair prospect of being elected. He has our compliments. He has been looking toward Washington more than 20 years. He was a candidate for Congress in the fall of '49. He was young and brilliant then, and could make a very handsome speech. He married a handsome wife in Sacramento, and in '53 or '54 removed to Los Angeles. No doubt he has improved his opportunities and grown wise in his maturity. For the sake of old friendship we should be glad if he were successful, and we should certainly say nothing to turn away voters from him, were it in our power to do so.

We have had a "heated term." Last Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were days as hot as we often have them. They were so all across the breadth of the continent, in our latitudes. Friday in particular was noted for its caloric. That was the day of the Summer solstice, and the event greeted us warmly. It was a good, long day, and a nice, short night followed, and there were no fires to make. We are never sorry when a solstice comes. The globe is brought up with a round turn. It acknowledges the binding force of law. It consents to return to the old positions and retrace its orbit. In absolute space, no doubt, it is always traversing new regions, but relatively it owns its bonds and does not ask for other neighbors, nor sigh for new fields through which to soar and sing. And so we cheerfully join our mother earth in her joyous rounds toward shorter days and longer nights, and evening fires and shining lamps. Nor do we regret having had a warm spell. It does everything good. It makes a general expansion. It compels every one to have a kind of Turkish bath. It opens all the pores of man and nature. It makes us very generous. We give, and keep giving, until we give out. There is nothing like warmth. Heat is life. We must have it. It is well to have as much as we can endure, at times. It is only for a day or two that we can have it in excess. It may be a little uncomfortable, but it is really not so hard to bear. Every one knows that he can endure it, and he is sure that he will relish thereafter almost any little coolness of a night, provided it don't come between him and his friend. For the warm, quiet experiences of our life let us be thankful. Heaven knows we have days enough of coldness, dust, and blinder.

There has just died in Boston a man, known to young and old as "Father Cleveland," at the age of 100 years. He began life as a merchant, but had such tastes and aptitudes for labor as a private in the christian ranks that he gave up business to engage in the work of a missionary among the poorer and more neglected classes of an eastern city; and he continued in the work till the end of his days. In middle life he was ordained a minister of the gospel, in order to facilitate his labors in some directions, but was never the pastor of a church, and had the realm of poverty for his parish. A few years ago there died, in the state of New York, another Congregational clergyman who had lived to be 101 years old. Other things the same, a christian life is favorable to longevity. Other things the same, the preaching of the gospel is favorable to longevity. Other things the same, the preaching of the gospel among the common people and in the humbler walks of life is favorable to longevity. Ministers in large churches in great cities do not live to be very old, though Dr. Spring

of New York is a rare exception. Ministers of great powers, and rare gifts and large attainments do not live to be very old, in these days, because they are overtasked and worn out prematurely. To preach the gospel, when one can without any undue strain, and to the common people, is a healing process to preacher as well as a saving one to the hearer. It conserves the preacher's person and enlarges his soul. Preaching is really the sweetest and most cheering, as well as most becoming, occupation in the world. The preacher has his trials, but nobody's joys can equal his. The calling is abandoned, now and then, but there is no other calling out of which so few go, in proportion to the whole, as out of the christian ministry. His pay may be small, but every good preacher "has a good thing," and he will not often find a better. He who fancies that he can, does not yet know half the worth of what he is doing. Let every one who preaches preach as though he wanted to live a hundred years, and preach ten thousand times.

Memories of a Church Home.

(Address at the re-dedication of the house of worship of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, June 16th, 1872, by Prof. Geo. Moore.)

The first services in connection with this church from November 6th, 1860, to October 20th, 1861, were held in the building—now much larger and better than then—situated near the corner of Ninth and Clay streets, then at the corner of Fifth and Jefferson, the building at that time being the property of the First Baptist Society.

After leaving that structure—in which the church was organized and the first pastor installed—services were continued through, nearly six months in the rough and already somewhat demoralized "Pavilion," which used to stand on the first plaza on Broadway.

The block, on a part of which the present house is built, was purchased September 9th, 1861, for \$1,400. It was then far up town, the center of business not coming farther up this way than to Fourth street. The people who made the purchase were very few. The audience rarely had exceeded eighty persons. The attendants at the little prayer-meeting, where most of the life of the organization was, could be counted usually on one's fingers. These few individuals had undertaken, without a dollar of Home Missionary aid, to support a pastor. Now they ventured to erect a house of worship. Early in October, 1861, the frame was raised. The cost was expected to be something over \$5,000. But one thing suggested some other thing to complete the convenience and comfort of the house, so that the full expense rose to at least \$10,000.

The winter in which this work was going forward proved to be notable. It is known as the flood-winter. The rainy Sundays made the ill-jointed pavilion not damp, but several times, as they say, "soaking wet." For weeks scarcely one sunny day appeared. But there was one. It was on New Year's. How bright and beautiful it was! We claimed and made ours its beauty and brightness. For in that brief interval of sunlight, all the little congregation assembled, laid out the grounds, planted the trees, and shrubs, and flowers, which grew so soon to be admired of all who passed up and down the busy street.

On the 23rd of March, the first service was held in this house. But not till the 8th of June, ten years ago, could the edifice be furnished so as to be formally dedicated to God. The house contained at that time 76 pews in the gallery and on lower floor. At so we had room; 125 seemed a large rental, only 20 of these were taken; audience.

But the possession of the good church was a great step forward. The congregations steadily and healthily grew. Before five years were gone, the sittings were not sufficient. The house was accordingly lengthened in the autumn of 1867. The pews were increased from 76 to 100. Now, at the close of another five years, you have increased the pews from 100 to 144, and by other means more than doubled the capacity of the original house.

For some time we held our prayer meeting and infant class in the little room where the library now is. Thence we were soon obliged to resort to one corner of the imperfectly lighted and chilly church. Not till the spring of 1868 did we build the cheery and comfortable chapel. Now, that also has been enlarged, and we are able to-day to offer to the divine service the whole commodious structure. I thank God in every remembrance of this progress, and give you and your pastor good cheer over your prospects for the future.

We have never considered our church a model of fine art. But if the architect failed to give us a form that delights the eye, wise and loving hands

have always striven to provide the neatness which belongs to the christian house. The first sermon preached here was entitled "The Church a Home." When the house was reopened after enlargement, the subject discussed was the same. The reminiscences which gather in my memory in this third dedicatory service, cluster about the same thought. This church has been a home, a real home for us and our families. It began to be at first; it has grown to be such, more and more.

Some churches are but boarding-houses or railroad stations. People sleep a little while, or take a hearty meal now and then, but they do not stay. If the church be the Lord's house, still they have no desire, like the Palmist to dwell in it forever. But the builder of his church built it for the same purpose that they came to Oakland—for a home. They took pains with it. They wanted it to be better than their own dwellings. Some postponed their own houses as did the fathers of New England, that they might first have this place of religious habitation. Do you remember how Mr. and Mrs. Goddard used to love this place of worship? With what fullness of satisfaction they sat in their seats, lingered to speak in these aisles; with what a "welcoming smile" they saw some new face turn toward the church door! Except he had felt especially at home here, how could Mr. Brayton have taken so new a care as to gather and arrange flowers for the pulpit? Did not Mrs. Doe, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Boardman spend just as loving thought on the church as they did on their own rooms and their own families? And Father Finney surely lived over his best days in this place of prayer! I might so easily mention the names of others in this audience to-day, who have counted no thought, no money, no time dear, which they have spent on these grounds and within these walls. How many of you have I seen working hard and long here, in the years gone by—and some in the days which are barely passed—not as hirelings but as the husband and father, the wife and mother work, to beautify and gladden their own cottage.

Yes, this church has become increasingly a Home. It has been the dwelling-place of brethren. Its walls have never witnessed any out-breaking divisions. We have dwelt in unity.

It has become to many of the children and to some of maturer years the religious home of their parents. Formerly, no one loved this building because of any associations it had with father or mother. But among those who, at the last communion, professed faith in Christ, there was one at least who must have taken this church to be his church all the more cordially, because he remembered it was the place his mother loved. And some of you, when you have removed your aged parents to this strange new world, have been gladdened to see how happily they settled down into the church which greeted them here.

It has become the birth-place, too, of not a few christians. Nearly a hundred have here for the first time in their lives felt at home in their Heavenly Father's house. I rode, writes a friend to me from the East last week, "I rode twelve miles last Sunday to be at church in the place where I was born." The number of those who, though removed to other localities, look back with a child's rare pleasure to this house, is large.

And to have the church of Christ thus become a home is peculiarly a joy and a necessity to our California life. It is a changing life. Men remove often from one place to another. Of the 53 members ten years ago, half are not with us now. It is a life of strange vicissitudes in health, in fortune; it is a life of unrest in opinion, in affection. People wander easily and far from God. It is a life which is often and suddenly cut short. Of the three deacons at the first dedication, two have died, both summoned quickly hence. For such a changeable, restless and swift life, how needful and how sweet to have the house of God seem like a home. In the midst of vicissitude and care, and the rush of business, it stands as a type and pledge of the Father's House in the skies. So may it stand, or other and better houses like it stand, through many generations.

Last week was a very precious one to the church in South Vallejo. Meetings were held every day—conducted by Revs. J. J. Powell with the assistance of Bros. J. L. Stephens and D. L. Watkins. God's blessed spirit was poured out richly. Many happy conversions are reported and there are many other cases of deepest earnest. When those desiring the prayers of christians for the salvation of their souls were invited to rise, frequently the entire audience would respond. God has blessed us wonderfully. Blessed be His name. The work still goes on. Com.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

Wednesday Evening, June 19, 1872.

Many a sacred trust is betrayed, not through wilful and wanton neglect, but through the power of some diverting influence. To any open attack upon our fidelity, any direct persuasion to desert our post, we stand firm. But often, while we maintain our post, our attention is so seized and turned aside, that it is as though we had deserted, our watch is intermitted, our duty forgotten, and the enemy steals within our defenses. You read perhaps a tragic incident in papers of a day or two ago. A mother walked out to the garden with her little child. The little one is surely safe in the mother's presence and under the mother's eye. The lady busies herself in getting a bouquet. For a moment her attention is occupied and her thought diverted from her charge. Ah, where is the child? In that moment of interrupted watchfulness the little one had climbed the fence, and its foot slipping, its neck was caught in the palings and life had ceased. The sad issue was not owing to any decline of the mother's love, any indifference to the welfare of her charge; it was only the effect of a momentary diversion.

Through this one influence we lose more hours, more days, more opportunities, more purpose and endeavor in our Christian work, than through any deliberate consent to idleness or straying. You are about to take up your Bible and commune with God in his word. As you reach forth your hand, your eye falls upon some sensational heading in a newspaper column. You pause to glance at the article. It absorbs your attention. You read it through. You hasten out to lay it before your companion. Then there are words to be exchanged about it. The precious moments fly swiftly. Ah, it's time for you to go to your tasks. The bible is unopened. You did not mean to neglect it. But this diversion has stolen your morning chapter, and you are robbed of its help for the day.

You are about to enter your closet, and just as you are turning from the domestic circle to seek your solitude, some voice proposes a question to you. It would be rude in you not to answer. But it takes more words than you thought. One word leads to another. The question opens into a discussion. Your mind is engaged in it, your feelings interested, time is consumed, and suddenly the demands of the day put in their call and you must be gone. You did not mean to neglect that interview with Christ. But this incidental diversion stood between you and the closet door.

I have lost my privilege of worship with my family many a time by the this same style of influence. The household group is gathered, I am turning the leaves of the bible to find my place. "A gentleman at the door wishes to see you a moment." It is not very hospitable to keep a gentleman standing upon your door-step five or ten minutes. Probably half a dozen words will dismiss him. No, they never do. Before I return, the family is scattered. Somehow it is hard to overtake a postponed duty. "A stern chase is a long chase."

You mean to spend a day with Christ and for Christ; to do some specific Christian work; to keep the spirit of devotion fresh in your hearts till nightfall. What a contrast often the actual history of the day with this purpose of the morning! And looking back, you can see how you have missed of accomplishing what you intended to; not by any reluctance to perform duty, but simply through diverting occupation, cares, fellowships, worldly hopes and ambitions, calls, special exigencies calling for special devices, new attractions,—your day and your mind have been so filled with these matters that your purposes of the morning have been crowded out.

It is a good thing to understand our besetments, to give name and shape to our spiritual enemies. Name this one "DIVERSION," and look out for it.

We must pray against it. We have a daily petition, "lead us not into temptation." Add to it this asking, "guard us from the power of diversion."

We must watch against it. It will require an unrelaxing vigilance to save the regularity of our Christian habit from being broken in upon, and broken up; and our plans of Christian labor from being pushed aside by intrusions that seem innocent enough of hostility and guile, and yet defeat our plan of doing the will of our Master. Look out, look out ahead, look out sharply, and save your days from such fruitlessness.

We must resolve against it. We owe so much to grace, we are so dependent upon it, that we sometimes forget that we are to exercise any will of our own. Grace doesn't exercise its functions alone. It works through our intelli-

gence, it works through our sensibility, it works through our conscience, it accomplishes no results except through these forces and faculties of our nature; and most of all does it control issues, through our will. We must be resolute to resist diversion and secure the good we mean.

Especially must we fill our minds very full of the sense of what we owe to Christ and his cause. A mind full of thought or feeling is not easily diverted. One may be so filled with grief, or with a great longing, or with the eagerness of some controlling pursuit, as to be insensible to diverting influences. Try this method above all others of guarding against this insidious hindrance to spiritual fidelity: keep the soul full of Christ, and the joy of serving him, and the abounding work he has given us to do.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Rev. M. M. Gibson will preach in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 232 Sutter street, Sabbath afternoon, June 30th, at 3 o'clock. Subject, "The Man of Business, or the Working Man, and the Sabbath." Strangers and the public generally are invited.

Rev. Martin Post writes to correct the statement that he is supplying the Congregational church at Santa Barbara. It was made in this paper on the authority of a notice to that effect in the Santa Barbara Press. We trust that this brother will find it consistent with his views of duty to remain and labor somewhere in this state.

At the meeting of the Club last Monday the subject of "Fellowship meetings," introduced by Rev. J. K. McLean, excited deep interest. It would not be surprising if practical results of great importance should flow from it. The meetings referred to are not such as have sometimes been held in a local church to promote acquaintance among its members; but informal gatherings, expressive of the fellowship of churches with each other, and designed to aid them in bearing each other's burdens. A committee was appointed to draft a plan by which the suggestions made might be carried out; this plan to be submitted as an overture, to the Bay Association at its next meeting.

The corner-stone of a Methodist church was to have been laid at Wheatland yesterday.

We go to press too early to be able to report the action of the council which was called to meet at Mokelumne station, and consider the question of organizing there a Congregational church. We hear that such a church, gathered in connection with the labors of Rev. O. A. Ross, is ready to be organized, and we trust that it has already been received to fellowship.

The Congregational Church at South Vallejo is gradually gathering its building fund. In aid of it a social entertainment was recently given at the residence of Mr. Starr, which resulted in net profits of \$90. A protracted meeting was held in connection with this church last week. Brothers Powell, Watkins and Stephens were engaged in it.

A mission Sunday-School under the direction of St. John's Presbyterian Church, has been commenced on Howard Street, near Fifth. Mr. Stephen Franklin is the Superintendent.

The Presbyterians have established religious services at Los Angeles. They are to be held on Sunday afternoons at Wilson's Hall. Rev. Messrs. Mosher and Devine divide the labor of sustaining them. The *News* says that the Sunday evening lectures of Rev. Mr. Wills at the Congregational Church have become exceedingly popular, and attract large audiences.

The *Evangel* questions the wisdom of the proposition to issue scholarships in order to the endowment of California College, and gives many weighty reasons to sustain the view it takes. Pres. Mark Bailey, of this college, has returned from his brief visit to the East.—The First Baptist Church in Redwood City has secured a lot having a frontage of one hundred feet, and the work on its projected house of worship has begun. Rev. H. G. Davenport accepts the call of this church.—Rev. S. B. Morse of the First Baptist Church, Stockton, has adopted the practice of preaching a very short sermon on Sunday evenings, following it with a prayer-meeting. "This service has been much blessed, and fruit is seen in the salvation of souls."—Rev. D. S. Watson continues to improve in health.

The *Advocate* tells us that Bishop Peck is to have his residence in San Francisco.—The Methodist Book Depository and California *Christian Advocate* have been placed under the super-

vision of a Publishing Committee of five — three ministers and two laymen. This committee was elected by the General Conference, and will continue in office four years. The following persons constitute it: J. W. Ross, C. V. Anthony, G. Clifford, E. Moore and S. Mosgrove. By a unanimous vote, they have elected Rev. J. B. Hill, the "Book Agent" for this coast, and he will enter upon his duties at once. The failure to re-elect Dr. Thomas to this position involves, probably, no censure of his course, which we have supposed to be characterized by great sagacity and attended with great success. The selection of his successor has been made with admirable judgment, and in view of it THE PACIFIC extends congratulations to the Advocate, and to all others concerned.

Rev. J. G. Deardoff, of the Oregon Conference, died, in great peace, and full assurance of blissful immortality, on the 31st day of May, in his thirty-fifth year. He was a good preacher and a devoted Christian. He leaves a wife and two small children. — L. Walker, for the past two years and nine months pastor of the Howard-street M. E. Church, has surrendered, his ordination parchments and withdrawn from the ministry and membership of the Church. — The Central M. E. Church has purchased for \$7,500 the edifice belonging to the Central Presbyterian Church. It will be immediately removed to the lot on which the present Central M. E. Church stands, and the promised "Tabernacle" will take its place as speedily as possible. — The California annual Conference will assemble at San Jose, September 18th, Bishop Foster presiding. — The commencement exercises at Williamette University occur, as we learn from the Oregon Advocate, the present week. President Marsh of the Pacific University addresses the graduates.

Rev. George Waters, Indian preacher of the Yakima nation, writes that he was present at the late great revival meeting among the Nez Perces Indians, when one hundred and sixty were baptized and joined the church. — Oregonian.

The Honolulu Friend records the death of Rev. H. Aea, a highly esteemed Hawaiian minister. He had been a missionary in Micronesia for twelve years, — most of the time in connection with Rev. Mr. Doane. He was compelled to retire from this work on account of the illness of his wife, who died on their voyage to their native land. He had been chosen chaplain to the Hawaiian parliament during his stay at Honolulu, but was preparing to return to his missionary field when stricken down by death. — The Strangers Friend Society of Honolulu has aided during the past year fifteen strangers, at an expense of \$395.45. "They comprise the following nationalities, viz: one Austrian, one German, one Russian, one Chinese, two Irish, one Scotchman, one native of Manila and seven English. In reviewing the society's operations during the entire period of its existence, it appears that the total amount of receipts from 1855 to 1872 were \$10,825.37; Expenditures during that period, \$8,321.22; Amount on hand, \$2,504.15. — An effort is being made in Honolulu to break down the law prohibiting the sale of liquors to the natives of the islands. It would seem that it is not so much that natives desire the privilege of buying, as it is that foreign demons desire to sell these agents of ruin and death. The privilege of selling opium for one year on the Islands was sold by the government to the highest bidder and brought the sum of \$21,000. — A new Hawaiian hymn book has recently been issued, containing 612 hymns; of these, 458 are by the veteran missionary Lyons, who has been styled "the Watts of Hawaii."

We observe that Rev. Mr. Veeder, formerly the principal of the University College in this city, and now connected with the Imperial College at Yeddo, has joined with others in the organization of a Union Church for the benefit of the English-speaking residents, at the capital of Japan.

The East.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA. — San Francisco railroad observers will have had their eye on Huntington, the new city of West Virginia, named in honor of the well known railroad man of our state. In this expected to be great city, a Congregational church has been formed of 14 members. New York friends promised \$4,000 if an equal amount was locally subscribed, which has been done, for a house of worship.

NORMAN McLEOD. — The telegraph announces that this distinguished minister of Scotland is dead. He was to have visited America this season, and his time for sailing had been fixed.

CONSOLIDATING. — The College Society as it is called for short, has been incor-

porated, and steps taken to form a union with the American Education Society. **NOPEWORTHY ITEMS.** — The new Piedmont church, Worcester, Massachusetts, will build a house worth \$75,000. — First church, Detroit, Mich., calls C. L. Goodell, of New Britain, Connecticut. — The church in Brookline, Massachusetts, has been disappointed again. — It does not get Parker of Hartford. — Sarah E. Soniby has been immersed and has joined the Church Universal! — The oldest Congregational minister is dead, Chas. Cleveland of Boston, 100 years, minus 16 days. — Deacon James Smith gave \$40,000 nearly, toward the Central Congregational enterprise in Philadelphia.

OUR BOSTON HOME. — The Congregationalists have begun work on their "Home" in Boston, and will press it vigorously until completed. The location, corner of Beacon and Somerset streets, is unsurpassed, and the denomination is to be congratulated in the prospect of soon having all its societies under one roof, and in having a hall, reading-room, library, committee rooms, stores etc., etc., so that its many wants can be fully met. Orthodox in New England takes very funny ways to do its "dying out!"

DR. KIRK. — Our readers will be glad to learn that Rev. Dr. E. N. Kirk of Boston has a very favorable prospect of regaining his sight. Several days ago the operation for cataract was performed very successfully, and thus far all symptoms are hopeful, and we can imagine the joy with which, on the first partial lifting of the bandage, he exclaimed, "I can see!"

DR. PECK'S RESIDENCE. — Rev. Dr. Jesse T. Peck, one of the new Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was welcomed home by his neighbors and friends in Syracuse, N. Y., on his return from Conference. Dr. Peck's episcopal residence will be in San Francisco, but he intends to remain in Syracuse for about a year.

ONLY \$20,000. — A wealthy member of the Orange Valley Congregational Church, New Jersey, has given twenty thousand dollars towards the erection of a new chapel.

OLD CATHOLIC DEPARTURE. — The programme of the Roman "Old Catholic" Committee has been published in the *Esperance de Rome*. It asks earnestly and emphatically for a reform of the Church, which, it says, "has been obstinately denied us," and expresses the conviction that such reform is possible only by going back of the division of the East and West, and resting on the basis of the first eight Christian centuries. The following expresses the doctrinal position of the Committee: "Firmly attached to the faith which Christ and His Apostles established in the Church, we accept, together with the Holy Scriptures, all traditions of a Divine origin, and all the legitimate decrees of the Catholic Church. But we reject in the most absolute manner all human traditions which have mingled with the deposit of Revelation, and the misuse of authority whereby it has been sought to maintain and impose them. We do especially reject the Council of the Vatican as having lacked both liberty and the ecumenical character, and the dogmas which it decreed we reject as being the consecration of all the errors and abuses previously introduced into the Church Catholic."

News Summary.

City Items.

The San Francisco Yacht Club has disposed of their clubhouse at Long Bridge to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for \$1,000, and will build a new clubhouse at Sausalito where their headquarters will hereafter be established. The failure of Nicholas Larco & Co., wholesale dealers and importers of provisions, coffee, etc., is announced. Attachments have been issued and the amount of the liabilities is stated at about \$750,000, assets unknown. F. Basham, modeler, at 752 Mission street, has completed a bust of the late Robert B. Swain, which is pronounced an admirable likeness by friends of the deceased who have inspected it. The expression is natural and well brought out. Copies in plaster will be completed about ten days hence, and several orders have already been received by Mr. Basham.

Under the new postage laws of the last Congress, which go into immediate effect, the postage on newspapers, circulars and other transient printed matter, formerly two cents on every four ounces or less, is now one cent for every two ounces or less. The new one-cent postal cards, adopted after the English style, will shortly be supplied to postoffices throughout the country. They will not answer for communications of a private and confidential nature, but for ordinary business purposes and advertising, the cards will prove a great convenience.

The Executive Committee of the Fourth of July celebration have received from the proprietor of the City Gardens an invitation to occupy his premises free of expense, for the usual oration and attending exercises. The City Gardens would certainly be a very attractive and well-chosen locality for the proceedings, and would afford ample room for the large assemblage that will attend, with the additional advantage of finely-shaded seats for at least five thousand. In the event of unfavorable weather, the new pavilion, also included in the offer, is capable of accommodating about four thousand. The invitation will doubtless receive due consideration from the Committee.

The handsome compliment paid to Mr. Louis S. Mariner, a prominent San Francisco vocalist, in inviting him to become one of the "Bonquet of Artists" at the Boston Peace Jubilee, is fully appreciated by the musical public of San Francisco.

cisco; and in this connection the following bit of news, which appears in the Boston *Globe* of a recent date, will be gratifying: "It will gratify the many Eastern friends of Mrs. Francis M. Clement, nee Marcy, contralto of Rev. Dr. Stone's choir of San Francisco, to learn that the lady will visit the city in the 'Bonquet of Solo Singers.' Mrs. Clement is favorably known here, having a host of friends who will rejoice over this recognition of her talent."

Captain Lawrence, of the schooner *Vanderbilt*, from Rogue river, reports that a man by the name of Alexander Goodenough, left Rogue river on the 20th inst., in a boat 30 feet long, in the shape of a cigar, rigged with a three-cornered sail and jib, and a square sail in case of necessity. The boat is entirely enclosed, with the exception of a small hole in the center for the entrance to sit in and steer and move his provisions, etc. Those who know the bold manner in which he is under the impression that he is not in his right mind, or he would never venture to sea in such a boat. He is a western man, and has never been to sea before except as a passenger. The captain said it was his design to tow what would be accomplished with his novel boat, and to surprise the people of San Francisco on his arrival.

Two expeditions have lately been sent out from this city to capture the largest seal-eater that can be found, for Woodward's Gardens — one to the Farallones, under Captain Eastman, for whom Mr. Woodward has engaged the assistance of all the Farallones Egg Company's men, some twenty in number; and the other to the Santa Barbara county seacoast, where these animals abound. This party is under the direction of a Spaniard, a man who has already been successful in seal-hunting for the same employer. Some time ago, Capt. Eastman and his men landed and partly secured one of the Farallones, thought to weigh at least twenty-five hundred pounds; but the monster, in his struggle to get away, was so much alarmed by the men around him and escaped. It is expected that a capture will now be made, as the arrangements for securing the prize are on a much larger scale. The largest one now at the Gardens weighs about a thousand pounds.

The *San Francisco Herald* of the 23d says: The North Star mining company commenced running a tunnel into Iowa Hill from Indian canyon in October, 1867, and finished it to the shaft, a distance of 800 feet in the winter of 1871. The heavy work of cutting drifts and other work, to get ready for washing, took until about the beginning of the present year. This work has cost about \$10,000. The company then turned on the water, and have made four clean up since. The first of \$1,150, the second \$1,215, the third \$2,165 and the last \$2,345; thus showing a gradual and gratifying improvement in the claim as it becomes developed. The company have a gravel breast to the claim of about 140 feet in height, with a frontage of some 200 feet, which is gradually widening as they advance into the hill. The hydraulic is done with 250 inches of water, under a pressure of 150 feet. The company paid over \$2,600 for the water to extract this \$7,000, and even at that divided \$600 on the last clean up.

A visit to the OPIPHOTOPHOTOGRAPH GALLERY of Mr. John A. Miller, 638 Market street, will excite a critic's admiration and surprise at the almost innumerable specimens of beautiful views therein exhibited. As an art exhibition alone it is worth while calling at this establishment, to feast the eye on the varied and beautiful photographs, while the name "Opposition Gallery" implies to our mind reduced rates and prices to suit the times.

WEEKLY PIANO. — The reputation of the "Weber" is one of the standard things of the world. We do not make very much talk over the fact of the sun or moon rising or setting regularly or the tide ebbing and flowing, because they are sure and certain things; and so, among pianos, the Weber does not need a great deal of trumpet, because it is recognized and acknowledged the King of instruments. Only last week we were permitted to read an extract from a letter of the great pianist, Jas. M. Webb, in which he most unqualifiedly endorses the Weber Piano as "the foremost rank of piano, throughout the world."

Mrs. Sherman & Hyde, No. 129 Kearny street, are the Agents for the Pacific Coast. Call and examine these magnificent instruments.

In these days of Humbugs and Shams, and Make-believes, it is pleasant to meet with gentlemen who, determined to do business on Pure Principles, announce that there is and will be no Adulteration in any of the Spices, Cream of Tartar, Soda Saleratus, etc., put up at the factory, 427 Front street, Messrs. Boyd & Co. are the men we are alluding to, and from the personal acquaintance we have had with the senior member of the firm, we do not hesitate to say to the public that the goods of the Boyd & Co. are the goods when next making your purchases at the grocery store.

A RIPPING ANNOUNCEMENT. — An old-style lock-stitch sewing machine Company advertises an attachment called a ripper, but the public know by experience that ripping is a bad way of unfastening a seam.

The twisted loop, or Wilcox and Gibbs seam, is the only one that can be unlocked without ripping, and looked again if necessary.

MARRIAGES.

BOWLAND-BATES. — On June 12th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Bates, Mr. F. P. Bowland, of San Bernardino, to Miss Mariana Bates, daughter of Mr. F. P. Bowland.

BONNIFIELD-CLINTON. — In Eureka, June 12th, at the residence of Capt. Bonny, by Rev. J. S. McDonnell, Capt. Samuel Bonnyfield and Miss Francis Clinton.

CARE-MITCHELL. — In this city, June 20th, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, James F. Carey, of Nevada City, to Ethel E. Mitchell, of Vallejo.

PICKENS-FULTON. — In this city, on the evening of June 20th, at the residence of the bride's parents, 421 Eddy street, by Rev. M. M. Gibson, James R. Pickens to Emma Fulton.

ADAMS-RICHARDS. — In this city, June 10th, by Rev. Dr. Stebbins, N. B. Adams to Matie A. Richards.

SMITH-HOOGS. — In this city, June 17th, by Rev. Dr. Derinall, F. Smith, of San Francisco, to Annie L. Hoogs, daughter of Wm. H. Hoogs, of Brooklyn, New York.

ROGERS-BANNER. — In this city, June 12th, at the residence of Mrs. E. E. Evans, by Rev. D. Lathrop, B. C. Rogers to Martha Banner.

STEVENSON-GLIMAN. — In this city, June 12th, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, John W. Stevenson to Emma A. Gliman.

BROWN-EVANS. — In Oakland, June 20th, at the residence of Mrs. E. E. Evans, by Rev. D. Lathrop, B. C. Brown to Mary E. Evans.

MOORE-HOWARD. — In Sacramento, June 14th, by Rev. I. E. Drivell, G. W. Moore, of Placer county, to Mary E. Howard, of Sacramento.

LINDLEY-MEDDENHALL. — At Santa Clara, June 15th, in the Methodist Ch. Church, by Rev. J. A. Bruner, Curtis H. Lindley, of San Jose, to Lizzie Meddenhall, of Santa Clara.

DEATHS.

WELLINGTON. — In this city, June 18th, of pneumonia, after only a few hours illness, Charles A. Wellington, aged 26 years.

FABIAN. — In Sausalito, Marin county, June 18th, George F. A. Fabian, a native of Salem, Mass., aged 56 years.

SARLES. — In Sacramento, June 20th, Marianne, wife of W. B. Sarles, of Plumas county, aged 55 years.

PORTER. — In Sacramento, June 16th, Dr. John S. Porter, a native of Virginia, aged 64 years.

JOHNSON. — In Sacramento, June 16th, Peter Johnson, a native of Scotland, aged 53 years.

LEAF. — In Brooklyn, A. J. Leaf, of this county, June 18th, Isaac C. Leaf, a native of New Hampshire, aged 53 years.

EDDING. — In San Jose, June 19th, Ross, wife of the late John M. Edding, aged about 55 years.

SCOTT. — In Franklin, Tennessee, June 6th, M. D. Scott, aged 55 years, brother of Rev. Dr. M. D. Scott of this city.

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JAMES A. SPINK, (For five years Glider and Plater with the late Wm. H. Clark, deceased.) HAS OPENED BUSINESS AT 715 MISSION STREET, near Third, San Francisco.

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THE PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1872.

INVITATION.—Now and then we mail a copy of THE PACIFIC to persons not subscribers. Let them receive it as an invitation to become subscribers. But without an order, the paper will not continue to go to them—it is not our style to send it and then send a bill for collection. Remit \$4 if you wish to receive it regularly.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions on the label at the head of their paper, and to forward what is due from the coming year, with or without further reminder from this office.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. Kloss, Box 45, San Francisco. Publication office 536 Clay street.

The Congregational Club meets every Monday at 1.30 P. M., at its room in the Bible House, No. 759 Market street. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

In our hifalutin, and jocosely, we often remark that we are a "great people." But when we look at certain facts we are constrained to say it in all seriousness. By the statement for May it appears that our public debt was reduced last month to the extent of \$4,226,000; and since President Grant was inaugurated, the reduction has been about \$300,000,000, or not far from an average of \$7,692,300 per month, or more than a quarter of a million of dollars per day. For a people recuperating from an expensive war, and all the time becoming richer, we regard this as a splendid achievement. We have reason to be thankful if not proud. Austria is going to try and find out what all the world wonders about, on what meat the American is fed, and how he is reared and taught, that he grows up into the "all conquering Yankee." Ah, well: those poor old Pilgrims and Puritans whom the European Governments once so heartily despised, could tell them how to rear offspring, and found institutions, and build commonwealths! Protestantism, liberty, and the 'knack' of doing things, have had their share in producing these grand results.

The need of a more thorough survey of our sea coast, and of more experienced and better trained commanders, is evinced by the recent wrecking of three steamships in the Pacific waters of British Columbia and Japan. The steamer wrecked in Japan was the *Uncle Sam*, or in Japanese, *Toku Maru*. Those wrecked on the coast of British Columbia, but sailing from this port generally, were the *California* and *Idaho*, of the North Pacific Transportation Company, Holladay & Brenham, agents, of this city. Every time a government vessel undertakes a survey, she comes in reporting mistakes and errors in the best charts for this coast; and every year some vessels are lost on shoals, reefs and rocks not laid down on any chart, or not accurately mapped. Our sea-coast is immense in extent and dangerous in some parts; and millions ought to be expended every year in making accurate marine surveys, and publishing corrected charts. Won't San Francisco send a sea captain to Congress?

The *Commercial Herald and Market Review*, published by J. H. Carmany & Co. of this city, has exhibited enterprise and courage in promptly publishing at the earliest practicable moment the new tariff enactment, in the form of a Supplement to the *Herald*, of June 21st, 1872. The official text of this enactment fills eight solid columns of agate type in the supplement, and would fill a volume of no mean size. We are glad that our congress, at the last hour, passed this bill, and that we can, through the kindness of the proprietors of the *Herald*, have a copy at our command. We hope the publishers will have their remuneration in many ways, and that the reductions which their publication heralds may enure to the benefit of consumers as well as traders; who sometimes pocket the difference instead of reducing prices to consumers.

Senator Cole returned to this city and was serenaded last Saturday night. His recent attitude has brought him into new favor with a good many of the people of this city. Mr. Cole thinks that he was roughly used in the senatorial contest at Sacramento, last winter, when Mr. Sargent was elected over him, whether preferred to him or not. We think his case was not fortunately managed. But there are sudden turns in human affairs, and five months after his rejection Mr. Cole is the favorite with San Franciscans, rather than his then successful rival. Should his course till next March meet the

approbation of the state at large, he may find that defeat is not the worst thing in the world, and that it is even politically true, that "before honor is humility."

Another presidential candidate has been placed in the field for the coming political campaign, in the person of the Hon. W. F. Groesbeck, of Ohio, with F. Law Olmsted for vice-president. This ticket is nominated by the out-and-out free-traders, who think they were out-manuevered in their own convention at Cincinnati, which they took the lead in calling for. It is a good ticket; but we could make a dozen different ones just as good, and with almost as fair an opportunity of being elected. The presidential candidates, so far, are Grant, Greeley, Davis, and Groesbeck. It is likely that Baltimore, or a fragment of the Baltimore Convention, will add one more to the number. A pentagonal contest is an awkward one, and a wasteful one, costing much and determining nothing as to principles. It may, therefore, yet come about, that the contest shall be dualistic—Grant or Greeley.

We are informed that E. J. C. Kewen Esq., of Los Angeles, has received the nomination of his party, (Liberal Republican and Democratic) for Congressman from the Southern District, and that he has a fair prospect of being elected. He has our compliments. He has been looking toward Washington more than 20 years. He was a candidate for Congress in the fall of '49. He was young and brilliant then, and could make a very handsome speech. He married a handsome wife in Sacramento, and in '53 or '54 removed to Los Angeles. No doubt he has improved his opportunities and grown wise in his maturity. For the sake of old friendship we should be glad if he were successful, and we should certainly say nothing to turn away voters from him, were it in our power to do so.

We have had a "heated term." Last Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were days as hot as we often have them. They were so all across the breadth of the continent, in our latitudes. Friday in particular was noted for its caloric. That was the day of the Summer solstice, and the event greeted us warmly. It was a good, long day, and a nice, short night followed, and there were no fires to make. We are never sorry when a solstice comes. The globe is brought up with a round turn. It acknowledges the binding force of law. It consents to return to the old positions and retrace its orbit. In absolute space, no doubt, it is always traversing new regions, but relatively it owns its bonds and does not ask for other neighbors, nor sigh for new fields through which to soar and sing. And so we cheerfully join our mother earth in her joyous rounds toward shorter days and longer nights, and evening fires and shining lamps. Nor do we regret having had a warm spell. It does everything good. It makes a general expansion. It compels every one to have a kind of Turkish bath. It opens all the pores of man and nature. It makes us very generous. We give, and keep giving, until we give out. There is nothing like warmth. Heat is life. We must have it. It is well to have as much as we can endure, at times. It is only for a day or two that we can have it in excess. It may be a little uncomfortable, but it is really not so hard to bear. Every one knows that he can endure it, and he is sure that he will relish thereafter almost any little coolness of a night, provided it don't come between him and his friend. For the warm, quiet experiences of our life let us be thankful. Heaven knows we have days enough of coldness, dust, and bluster.

There has just died in Boston a man, known to young and old as "Father Cleveland," at the age of 100 years. He began life as a merchant, but had such tastes and aptitudes for labor as a private in the christian ranks that he gave up business to engage in the work of a missionary among the poorer and more neglected classes of an eastern city; and he continued in the work till the end of his days. In middle life he was ordained a minister of the gospel, in order to facilitate his labors in some directions, but was never the pastor of a church, and had the realm of poverty for his parish. A few years ago there died, in the state of New York, another Congregational clergyman who had lived to be 101 years old. Other things the same, a christian life is favorable to longevity. Other things the same, the preaching of the gospel is favorable to longevity. Other things the same, the preaching of the gospel among the common people and in the humbler walks of life is favorable to longevity. Ministers in large churches in great cities do not live to be very old, though Dr. Spring

of New York is a rare exception. Ministers of great powers, and rare gifts and large attainments do not live to be very old, in these days, because they are overtaken and worn out prematurely. To preach the gospel, when one can without any undue strain, and to the common people, is a healing process to preacher as well as a saving one to the hearer. It conserves the preacher's person and enlarges his soul. Preaching is really the sweetest and most cheering, as well as most becoming, occupation in the world. The preacher has his trials, but nobody's joys can equal his. The calling is abandoned, now and then, but there is no other calling out of which so few go, in proportion to the whole, as out of the christian ministry. His pay may be small, but every good preacher "has a good thing," and he will not often find a better. He who fancies that he can, does not yet know half the worth of what he is doing. Let every one who preaches preach as though he wanted to live a hundred years, and preach ten thousand times.

Memories of a Church Home.

(Address at the re-dedication of the house of worship of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, June 16th, 1872, by Prof. Geo. Moore.)

The first services in connection with this church from November 6th, 1860, to October 20th, 1861, were held in the building—now much larger and better than then—situated near the corner of Ninth and Clay streets, then at the corner of Fifth and Jefferson, the building at that time being the property of the First Baptist Society.

After leaving that structure—in which the church was organized and the first pastor installed—services were continued through, nearly six months in the rough and already somewhat demoralized "Pavilion," which used to stand on the first plaza on Broadway.

The block, on a part of which the present house is built, was purchased September 9th, 1861, for \$1,400. It was then far up town, the center of business not coming farther up this way than to Fourth street. The people who made the purchase were very few. The audience rarely had exceeded eighty persons. The attendants at the little prayer-meeting, where most of the life of the organization was, could be counted usually on one's fingers. These few individuals had undertaken, without a dollar of Home Missionary aid, to support a house of worship. Early in October, 1861, the frame was raised. The cost was expected to be something over \$5,000. But one thing suggested some other thing to complete the convenience and comfort of the house, so that the full expense rose to at least \$10,000.

The winter in which this work was going forward proved to be notable. It is known as the flood-winter. The rainy Sundays made the ill-jointed pavilion not damp, but several times, as they say, "soaking wet." For weeks scarcely one sunny day appeared. But there was one. It was on New Year's. How bright and beautiful it was! We claimed and made ours its beauty and brightness. For in that brief interval of sunlight, all the little congregation assembled, laid out the grounds, planted the trees, and shrubs, and flowers, which grew so soon to be admired of all who passed up and down the busy street.

On the 23rd of March, the first service was held in this house. But not till the 8th of June, ten years ago, could the edifice be furnished so as to be formally dedicated to God. The house contained at that time 76 pews in the gallery and on lower floor. At so we had room; 125 seemed a large rental, only 20 of these were taken; audience.

But the possession of the good church was a great step forward. The congregations steadily and healthily grew. Before five years were gone, the sittings were not sufficient. The house was accordingly lengthened in the autumn of 1867. The pews were increased from 76 to 100. Now, at the close of another five years, you have increased the pews from 100 to 144, and by other means more than doubled the capacity of the original house.

For some time we held our prayer meeting and infant class in the little room where the library now is. Thence we were soon obliged to resort to one corner of the imperfectly lighted and chilly church. Not till the spring of 1868 did we build the cheery and comfortable chapel. Now, that also has been enlarged, and we are able to-day to offer to the divine service the whole commodious structure. I thank God in every remembrance of this progress, and give you and your pastor good cheer over your prospects for the future.

We have never considered our church a model of fine art. But if the architect failed to give us a form that delights the eye, wise and loving hands

have always striven to provide the nest—ness which belongs to the christian house. The first sermon preached here was entitled "The Church a Home." When the house was reopened after enlargement, the subject discussed was the same. The reminiscences which gather in my memory in this third dedicatory service, cluster about the same thought. This church has been a home, a real home for us and our families. It began to be at first; it has grown to be such, more and more.

Some churches are but boarding-houses or railroad stations. People sleep a little while, or take a hearty meal now and then, but they do not stay. If the church be the Lord's house, still they have no desire, like the Psalmist to dwell in it forever. But the builder of his church built it for the same purpose that they came to Oakland—for a home. They took pains with it. They wanted it to be better than their own dwellings. Some postponed their own houses as did the fathers of New England, that they might first have this place of religious habitation. Do you remember how Mr. and Mrs. Goddard used to love this place of worship? With what fullness of satisfaction they sat in their seats, lingered to speak in these aisles; with what a "welcoming smile" they saw some new face turn toward the church door! Except he had felt especially at home here, how could Mr. Brayton have taken so new a care as to gather and arrange flowers for the pulpit? Did not Mrs. Doe, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Boardman spend just as loving thought on the church as they did on their own rooms and their own families? And Father Finney surely lived over his best days in this place of prayer! I might so easily mention the names of others in this audience to-day, who have counted no thought, no money, no time dear, which they have spent on these grounds and within these walls. How many of you have I seen working hard and long here, in the years gone by—and some in the days which are barely passed—not as hirelings but as the husband and father, the wife and mother work, to beautify and gladden their own cottage.

Yes, this church has become increasingly a Home. It has been the dwelling-place of brethren. Its walls have never witnessed any out-breaking divisions. We have dwelt in unity.

It has become to many of the children and to some of maturer years the religious home of their parents. Formerly, no one loved this building because of any associations it had with father or mother. But among those who, at the last communion, professed faith in Christ, there was one at least who must have taken this church to be his church all the more cordially, because he remembered it was the place his mother loved. And some of you, when you have removed your aged parents to this strange new world, have been gladdened to see how happily they settled down into the church which greeted them here.

It has become the birth-place, too, of not a few christians. Nearly a hundred have here for the first time in their lives felt at home in their Heavenly Father's house. I rode, writes a friend to me from the East last week, "I rode twelve miles last Sunday to be at church in the place where I was born." The number of those who, though removed to other localities, look back with a child's rare pleasure to this house, is large.

And to have the church of Christ thus become a home is peculiarly a joy and a necessity to our California life. It is a changing life. Men remove often from one place to another. Of the 53 members ten years ago, half are not with us now. It is a life of strange vicissitudes in health, in fortune; it is a life of unrest in opinion, in affection. People wander easily and far from God. It is a life which is often and suddenly out of short. Of the three deacons at the first dedication, two have died, both summoned quickly hence. For such a changeable, restless and swift life, how needful and how sweet to have the house of God seem like a home. In the midst of vicissitude and care, and the rush of business, it stands as a type and pledge of the Father's House in the skies. So may it stand, or other and better houses like it stand, through many generations.

Last week was a very precious one to the church in South Vallejo. Meetings were held every day—conducted by Revs. J. J. Powell with the assistance of Bros. J. L. Stephens and D. L. Watkins. God's blessed spirit was poured out richly. Many happy conversions are reported and there are many other cases of deepest earnest. When those desiring the prayers of christians for the salvation of their souls were invited to rise, frequently the entire audience would respond. God has blessed us wonderfully. Blessed be His name. The work still goes on. Com.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

Wednesday Evening, June 19, 1872.

Many a sacred trust is betrayed, not through wilful and wanton neglect, but through the power of some diverting influence. To any open attack upon our fidelity, any direct persuasion to desert our post, we stand firm. But often, while we maintain our post, our attention is so seized and turned aside, that it is as though we had deserted, our watch is interrupted, our duty forgotten, and the enemy steals within our defenses. You read perhaps a tragic incident in papers of a day or two ago. A mother walked out to the garden with her little child. The little one is surely safe in the mother's presence and under the mother's eye. The lady busies herself in getting a bouquet. For a moment her attention is occupied and her thought diverted from her charge. Ah, where is the child? In that moment of interrupted watchfulness the little one had climbed the fence, and its foot slipping, its neck was caught in the palings and life had ceased. The sad issue was not owing to any decline of the mother's love, any indifference to the welfare of her charge; it was only the effect of a momentary diversion.

Through this one influence we lose more hours, more days, more opportunities, more purpose and endeavor in our Christian work, than through any deliberate consent to idleness or straying.

You are about to take up your Bible and commune with God in his word. As you reach forth your hand, your eye falls upon some sensational heading in a newspaper column. You pause to glance at the article. It absorbs your attention. You read it through. You hasten out to lay it before your companion. Then there are words to be exchanged about it. The precious moments fly swiftly. Ah, it's time for you to go to your tasks. The bible is unopened. You did not mean to neglect it. But this diversion has stolen your morning chapter, and you are robbed of its help for the day.

You are about to enter your closet, and just as you are turning from the domestic circle to seek your solitude, some voice proposes a question to you. It would be rude in you not to answer. But it takes more words than you thought. One word leads to another. The question opens into a discussion. Your mind is engaged in it, your feelings interested, time is consumed, and suddenly the demands of the day put in their call and you must be gone. You did not mean to neglect that interview with Christ. But this incidental diversion stood between you and the closet door.

I have lost my privilege of worship with my family many a time by the this same style of influence. The household group is gathered, I am turning the leaves of the bible to find my place. "A gentleman at the door wishes to see you a moment." It is not very hospitable to keep a gentleman standing upon your door-step five or ten minutes. Probably half a dozen words will dismiss him. No, they never do. Before I return, the family is scattered. Somehow it is hard to overtake a postponed duty. "A stern chase is a long chase."

You mean to spend a day with Christ and for Christ; to do some specific Christian work; to keep the spirit of devotion fresh in your hearts till nightfall. What a contrast often the actual history of the day with this purpose of the morning! And looking back, you can see how you have missed of accomplishing what you intended to; not by any reluctance to perform duty, but simply through diverting occupation, cares, fellowships, worldly hopes and ambitions, calls, special exigencies calling for special devices, new attractions,—your day and your mind have been so filled with these matters that your purposes of the morning have been crowded out.

It is a good thing to understand our besetments, to give name and shape to our spiritual enemies. Name this one "Diversion," and look out for it.

We must pray against it. We have a daily petition, "lead us not into temptation." Add to it this asking, "guard us from the power of diversion."

We must watch against it. It will require an unrelaxing vigilance to save the regularity of our Christian habit from being broken in upon, and broken up; and our plans of Christian labor from being pushed aside by intrusions that seem innocent enough of hostility and guile, and yet defeat our plan of doing the will of our Master. Look out, look out ahead, look out sharply, and save your days from such fruitlessness.

We must resolve against it. We owe so much to grace, we are so dependent upon it, that we sometimes forget that we are to exercise any will of our own. Grace doesn't exercise its functions alone. It works through our intelli-

gence, it works through our sensibility, it works through our conscience, it accomplishes no results except through these forces and faculties of our nature; and most of all does it control issues, through our will. We must be resolute to resist diversion and secure the good we mean.

Especially must we fill our minds very full of the sense of what we owe to Christ and his cause. A mind full of thought or feeling is not easily diverted. One may be so filled with grief, or with a great longing, or with the eagerness of some controlling pursuit, as to be insensible to diverting influences. Try this method above all others of guarding against this insidious hindrance to spiritual fidelity: keep the soul full of Christ, and the joy of serving him, and the abounding work he has given us to do.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Rev. M. M. Gibson will preach in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 232 Sutter street, Sabbath afternoon, June 30th, at 3 o'clock. Subject, "The Man of Business, or the Working Man, and the Sabbath." Strangers and the public generally are invited.

Rev. Martin Post writes to correct the statement that he is supplying the Congregational church at Santa Barbara. It was made in this paper on the authority of a notice to that effect in the Santa Barbara Press. We trust that this brother will find it consistent with his views of duty to remain and labor somewhere in this state.

At the meeting of the Club last Monday the subject of "Fellowship meetings," introduced by Rev. J. K. McLean, excited deep interest. It would not be surprising if practical results of great importance should flow from it. The meetings referred to are not such as have sometimes been held in a local church to promote acquaintanceship among its members; but informal gatherings, expressive of the fellowship of churches with each other, and designed to aid them in bearing each other's burdens. A committee was appointed to draft a plan by which the suggestions made might be carried out; this plan to be submitted as an overture, to the Bay Association at its next meeting.

The corner-stone of a Methodist church was to have been laid at Wheatland yesterday.

We go to press too early to be able to report the action of the council which was called to meet at Mokelumne station, and consider the question of organizing there a Congregational church. We hear that such a church, gathered in connection with the labors of Rev. O. A. Ross, is ready to be organized, and we trust that it has already been received to fellowship.

The Congregational Church at South Vallejo is gradually gathering its building fund. In aid of it a social entertainment was recently given at the residence of Mr. Starr, which resulted in net profits of \$90. A protracted meeting was held in connection with this church last week. Brothers Powell, Watkins and Stephens were engaged in it.

A mission Sunday-School under the direction of St. John's Presbyterian Church, has been commenced on Howard Street, near Fifth. Mr. Stephen Franklin is the Superintendent.

The Presbyterians have established religious services at Los Angeles. They are to be held on Sunday afternoons at Wilson's Hall. Rev. Messrs. Mosher and Devine divide the labor of sustaining them. The *News* says that the Sunday evening lectures of Rev. Mr. Wills at the Congregational Church have become exceedingly popular, and attract large audiences.

The *Evangel* questions the wisdom of the proposition to issue scholarships in order to the endowment of California College, and gives many weighty reasons to sustain the view it takes. Pres. Mark Bailey, of this college, has returned from his brief visit to the East.—The First Baptist Church in Redwood City has secured a lot having a frontage of one hundred feet, and the work on its projected house of worship has begun. Rev. H. G. Davenport accepts the call of this church.—Rev. S. B. Morse of the First Baptist Church, Stockton, has adopted the practice of preaching a very short sermon on Sunday evenings, following it with a prayer-meeting. "This service has been much blessed, and fruit is seen in the salvation of souls."—Rev. D. S. Watson continues to improve in health.

The *Advocate* tells us that Bishop Peck is to have his residence in San Francisco.—The Methodist Book Depository and California *Christian Advocate* have been placed under the super-

vision of a Publishing Committee of five — three ministers and two laymen. This committee was elected by the General Conference, and will continue in office four years. The following persons constitute it: J. W. Ross, C. V. Anthony, G. Clifford, E. Moore and S. Mosgrove. By a unanimous vote, they have elected Rev. J. B. Hill, the "Book Agent" for this coast, and he will enter upon his duties at once. The failure to re-elect Dr. Thomas to this position involves, probably, no censure of his course, which we have supposed to be characterized by great sagacity and attended with great success. The selection of his successor has been made with admirable judgment, and in view of it THE PACIFIC extends congratulations to the *Advocate*, and to all others concerned.

Rev. J. G. Deardoff, of the Oregon Conference, died in great peace and full assurance of blissful immortality, on the 31st day of May, in his thirty-fifth year. He was a good preacher and a devoted Christian. He leaves a wife and two small children. — L. Walker, for the past two years and nine months pastor of the Howard-street M. E. Church, has surrendered, his ordination parchments and withdrawn from the ministry and membership of the Church. — The Central M. E. Church has purchased for \$7,500 the edifice belonging to the Central Presbyterian Church. It will be immediately removed to the lot on which the present Central M. E. Church stands, and the promised "Tabernacle" will take its place as speedily as possible. — The California annual Conference will assemble at San Jose, September 18th, Bishop Foster presiding. — The commencement exercises at Williamette University occur, as we learn from the Oregon *Advocate*, the present week. President Marsh of the Pacific University addresses the graduates.

Rev. George Waters, Indian preacher of the Yakima nation, writes that he was present at the late great revival meeting among the Nez Perces Indians, when one hundred and sixty were baptized and joined the church. — Oregonian.

The Honolulu *Friend* records the death of Rev. H. Aea, a highly esteemed Hawaiian minister. He had been a missionary in Micronesia for twelve years, — most of the time in connection with Rev. Mr. Doane. He was compelled to retire from this work on account of the illness of his wife, who died on their voyage to their native land. He had been chosen chaplain to the Hawaiian parliament during his stay at Honolulu, but was preparing to return to his missionary field when stricken down by death. — The Strangers Friend Society of Honolulu has aided during the past year fifteen strangers, at an expense of \$395.45. "They comprise the following nationalities, viz: one Austrian, one German, one Russian, one Chinese, two Irish, one Scotchman, one native of Manila and seven English. In reviewing the society's operations during the entire period of its existence, it appears that the total amount of receipts from 1855 to 1872 were \$10,825.37; Expenditures during that period, \$8,921.22; Amount on hand, \$2,504.15. — An effort is being made in Honolulu to break down the law prohibiting the sale of liquors to the natives of the islands. It would seem that it is not so much that natives desire the privilege of buying, as it is that foreign demons desire to sell these agents of ruin and death. The privilege of selling opium for one year on the Islands was sold by the government to the highest bidder and brought the sum of \$121,000. — A new Hawaiian hymn book has recently been issued, containing 612 hymns; of these, 458 are by the veteran missionary Lyons, who has been styled "the Watts of Hawaii."

We observe that Rev. Mr. Veeder, formerly the principal of the University College in this city, and now connected with the Imperial College at Yeddo, has joined with others in the organization of a Union Church for the benefit of the English-speaking residents, at the capital of Japan.

The East.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA. — San Francisco railroad observers will have had their eye on Huntington, the new city of West Virginia, named in honor of the well known railroad man of our state. In this expected-to-be great city, a Congregational church has been formed of 14 members. New York friends promised \$4,000 if an equal amount was locally subscribed, which has been done, for a house of worship.

NORMAN McLEOD. — The telegraph announces that this distinguished minister of Scotland is dead. He was to have visited America this season, and his time for sailing had been fixed.

CONSOLIDATING. — The College Society as it is called for short, has been incor-

porated, and steps taken to form a union with the American Education Society. NORWORTHY ITEMS. — The new Piedmont church, Worcester, Massachusetts, will build a house worth \$75,000. — First church, Detroit, Mich., calls C. L. Goodell, of New Britain, Connecticut. — The church in Brookline, Massachusetts, has been disappointed again. — It does not get Parker of Hartford. — Sarah E. Soniby has been immersed and has joined the Church Universal. — The oldest Congregational minister is dead, Chas. Cleveland of Boston, 100 years, minus 16 days. — Deacon James Smith gave \$40,000 nearly, toward the Central Congregational enterprise in Philadelphia.

OUR BOSTON HOME. — The Congregationalists have begun work on their "Home" in Boston, and will press it vigorously until completed. The location, corner of Beacon and Somerset streets, is unsurpassed, and the denomination is to be congratulated in the prospect of soon having all its societies under one roof, and in having a hall, reading-room, library, committee rooms, stores etc., etc., so that its many wants can be fully met. Orthodoxy in New England takes very funny ways to do its "dying out."

DR. KIRK. — Our readers will be glad to learn that Rev. Dr. E. N. Kirk of Boston has a very favorable prospect of regaining his sight. Several days ago the operation for cataract was performed very successfully, and thus far all symptoms are hopeful, and we can imagine the joy with which, on the first partial lifting of the bandage, he exclaimed, "I can see!"

DR. PECK'S RESIDENCE. — Rev. Dr. Jesse T. Peck, one of the new Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was welcomed home by his neighbors and friends in Syracuse, N. Y., on his return from Conference. Dr. Peck's episcopal residence will be in San Francisco, but he intends to remain in Syracuse for about a year.

ONLY \$20,000. — A wealthy member of the Orange Valley Congregational Church, New Jersey, has given twenty thousand dollars towards the erection of a new chapel.

OLD CATHOLIC DEPARTURE. — The programme of the Roman "Old Catholic" Committee has been published in the *Esperance de Rome*. It asks earnestly and emphatically for a reform of the Church, which, it says, "has been obstinately denied us," and expresses the conviction that such reform is possible only by going back of the division of the East and West, and resting on the basis of the first eight Christian centuries. The following expresses the doctrinal position of the Committee: Firmly attached to the faith which Christ and His Apostles established in the Church, we accept, together with the Holy Scriptures, all traditions of a Divine origin, and all the legitimate decrees of the Catholic Church. But we reject in the most absolute manner all human traditions which have mingled with the deposit of Revelation, and the misuse of authority whereby it has been sought to maintain and impose them. We do especially reject the Council of the Vatican as having lacked both liberty and the ecumenical character, and the dogmas which it decreed we reject as being the consecration of all the errors and abuses previously introduced into the Church Catholic.

News Summary.

City Items.

The San Francisco Yacht Club have disposed of their clubhouse at Long Bridge to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for \$1,000, and will build a new clubhouse at Sausalito where their headquarters will hereafter be established. The failure of Nicholas Larco & Co., wholesale dealers and importers of provisions, coffee, etc., is announced. Attachments have been issued and the amount of the liabilities is stated at about \$750,000, assets unknown. F. Basham, modeler, at 752 Mission street, has completed a bust of the late Robert B. Swain, which is pronounced an admirable likeness by friends of the deceased who have inspected it. The expression is natural and well brought out. Copies in plaster will be completed about ten days hence, and several orders have already been received by Mr. Basham.

Under the new postage laws of the last Congress, which go into immediate effect, the postage on transient newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, formerly two cents on every four ounces or less, is now one cent for every two ounces or less. The new one-cent postal cards, adopted after the English style, will shortly be supplied to postoffices throughout the country. They will not answer for communications of a private and confidential nature, but for ordinary business purposes and advertising, the cards will prove a great convenience.

The Executive Committee of the Fourth of July celebration have received from the proprietors of the City Gardens an invitation to occupy their premises free of expense, for the usual oration and attending exercises. The City Gardens would certainly be a very attractive and well chosen locality for the proceedings, and would afford ample room for the large assemblage that will attend, with the additional advantage of the shade of the trees. In the event of unfavorable weather, the new pavilion, also included in the offer, is capable of accommodating about four thousand. The invitation will doubtless receive due consideration from the Committee.

The handsome compliment paid to Mrs. Louise S. Martine, a prominent San Francisco vocalist, in inviting her to become one of the "Bouquet of Artists" at the Boston Peace Jubilee, is fully appreciated by the musical public of San Francisco.

and in this connection the following bit of information is of interest to the readers of this paper: "It will gratify the many Eastern friends of Mrs. Francis M. Clement, nee Macy, contralto of Rev. Dr. Stone's church, San Francisco, to learn that the lady will appear in the 'Bouquet of Solo Singers.' Mrs. Clement is favorably known here, having a host of friends who will rejoice over this recognition of her talent.

Captain Lawrence, of the schooner *Vanderbilt*, from Rogue river, reports that a man by the name of Alexander Goodenough, left Rogue river on the 20th inst., in a boat 30 feet long, in the shape of a cigar, rigged with a three-cornered sail and jib, and a square sail in case of necessity. The boat is entirely enclosed, with the exception of a small hole in the center for the adventurer to sit in and steer and store his provisions. The boat is known as the *Boatman*, and is under the impression that he is not in his right mind, or he would never venture to sea in such a boat. He is a western man, and has never been to sea before except as a passenger. Before sailing, he said it was his design to show what could be accomplished by a boat now being, and to surprise the people of San Francisco on his arrival.

Two expeditions have lately been sent out from this city to capture the last sealion that can be found, for Woodward's Gardens — one to the Farallones, under Captain Eastman, for whom Mr. Woodward has engaged the assistance of all the Farallone Egg Company's men, some twenty in number; and the other to the Santa Barbara county seacoast, where these animals abound. This party is under the direction of a Spaniard named Basco, who has already been successful in sealion hunting for the same owner. Some time ago, Capt. Eastman and his men landed and partly secured one of the Farallones, thought to weigh at least twenty-five hundred pounds; but the monster in his struggles broke all the ropes which had been got around him, and escaped. The sealion, however, captured will now be made, as the arrangements for securing the prize are on a much larger scale. The largest one now at the Gardens weighs about a thousand pounds.

Says the *Bulletin*: The chartering of three shutes for a district for Liverpool, and one not negotiable in this market, and one not negotiable satisfactory to our farmers, however comfortable it may be to shipowners. We have all along anticipated a scarcity of tonnage, and raised the warning cry months ago. The late heavy demand for tonnage, almost everywhere throughout the world, prevented any material response to the wants of the Pacific coast, and the result is we are on the eve of moving one of the largest wheat crops ever garnered in California, with less than a dozen available ships in port. The rate for tonnage is now about \$1.25 per bushel, and is the highest ever given for like purpose in this port. As matters now stand, with wheat 12s 4d in Liverpool and transportation 24s, we fail to see how exporters can afford to pay over \$1.60 per bushel for wheat. Deducting from this price the cost of harvesting, bags and cartage, and the cost of the wheat, the rate just paid is the highest ever given for like purpose in this port. As matters now stand, with wheat 12s 4d in Liverpool and transportation 24s, we fail to see how exporters can afford to pay over \$1.60 per bushel for wheat. Deducting from this price the cost of harvesting, bags and cartage, and the cost of the wheat, the rate just paid is the highest ever given for like purpose in this port.

Just after six o'clock, on Friday evening, our city was startled by a terrific explosion, which was observed also at Oakland, and on vessels six miles at sea. It was caused by the blowing up of the works of the Giant Powder Company, located in the valley traversed by the Laguna Honda road, a short distance west of the Golden Gate Park. The buildings of the Company, six in number, were roughly constructed frames, comprising the main works, dimensions 76 by 50 feet, the chemical house, the nitro-glycerine store-house, a building for the accommodation of the Chinese workmen, six in number, a small storehouse for materials and a carriage house, which were separated from one another by a distance of two or three hundred feet. The cart-house, which contained 1,600 pounds of the giant powder put up in cartridge and boxes for shipment, was shattered and boxes broken, but most remarkably the powder was not ignited, and a doubly destructive explosion was escaped. Over a thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine were exploded. The material was deposited in a large wooden tank, and kept constantly covered with water as a safeguard, and the Superintendent had led to the place to examine the works for the city. The explosion is attributed to the bursting of a carboy of mixed acids, in consequence of the warm temperature.

State Items.

A savings and loan bank is about to be established in Watsonville.

The Vallejo Land Improvement Company have leased a wharf and warehouse for the storage of grain.

A boy only eight years of age was arrested at Sacramento, on Saturday and locked up on a charge of stealing a horse and buggy.

There is no probability that the timber around Tahoe for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles will be exhausted for twenty years.

The workmen on the State Capitol suspended work at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, because the thermometer stood at 136 in the sun.

Lake Tahoe is 100 miles in circumference, and around it is an almost continuous forest, containing from five to six hundred square miles.

The railroad company are at work repairing the break between Sacramento and Davisville on the railroad. They have five pile drivers at the location.

The quarters at San Quentin are uncomfortably crowded, 950 convicts being confined there at present. The Chinese prisoners are quarantined four in a cell.

The authorities at San Quentin are quoted the receipt of a valuable contribution of historical works for the State Prison library, donated by Wm. Norris, of this city.

The harbor of San Diego is admirably sheltered, will admit vessels drawing twenty-two feet of water, and has two square miles of water over four fathoms in depth.

John Gould, of San Diego county, has gathered 920 pounds of poison of tomatia this season from a single vine. The vine is trained to run at the side of his house.

John Batchler, of Sacramento, has a five-year-old mare which has only been in training one month, and recently trotted one mile in 2:30 over the Agricultural Park Course.

Sixty ranches attacked Hogg's ranch, near Camp Crittenden, June 7th, killing the herder and capturing 24 cattle. This is the second man killed and the third attack made on this ranch by these Indians within two months.

At the Commencement Exercises of the University of California, opening on Tuesday, the 16th of July, Hon. John B. Felton will deliver the second annual oration, and W. H. Rhodes will prepare the poem for the occasion.

The proprietor of a fruit orchard on Mill creek, near Dallas, says that from his two thousand peach-bearing trees he will not have a single peach this year, the frost having nipped them all. This is the case with nearly all the large orchards in Wasco county.

Twenty dollars per month is the advertised price for board and room for Normal School scholars in San Jose, which is about the price of a handsome room, without board, in San Francisco. Forty private families have applied to Dr. Lucky for Normal School boarders.

A daily line of stages are now running from Santa Rosa to Calistoga. The distance is sixteen miles, and the stages will stop here, there, each way, at the Portoford River, affording passengers an opportunity to examine that curiosity. The scenery along the route is romantic and beautiful.

The levee protecting Washington, at a point nearly opposite the old city of the American river, is gradually wearing away under the influence of the current from the new mouth of the American, which shoots across the Sacramento and against the Yolo bank.

Rev. T. H. House of San Mateo, Rev. W. J. Clark of Cloverdale, Rev. E. F. Grant of San Jose and Rev. Mr. Post of Santa Clara, with their friends, started for Yosemite two weeks ago by way of Gilroy and the Pacheco Pass. They went in wagons, four in each, and expect to be gone three weeks.

A press dispatch from Los Angeles on the 15th inst. informs us that the owners of the Owens River freight lines are making arrangements to change their base from Los Angeles to the terminus of the San Joaquin Valley branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, over which passengers are now carried to Visalia, which is nearly 200 miles south of the main line at Los Angeles. The Sonoma Democrat says it learns from good authority that the Central Pacific Railroad Company will at an early day begin the construction of a road, commencing at a point a few miles west of Bridgeport, on the California Pacific Road, thence to Sausalito, thence skirting the shore of the bay by Petaluma Creek, and from there to Sausalito. Such a road would improve the facilities for travel of the whole tier of counties north of Napa and Sonoma and west of Bolano, and do away with the present steamboat connection.

The long looked for beginning of work, or at least of the essential preliminaries, on the California end of the Texas Pacific Railroad, seems to be assured, for a party of engineers sent forward by President Scott have arrived from the East, and started by steamer for San Diego, headed by Mr. Ratter, Principal Assistant Division Engineer. We are informed that Mr. Ratter will put his men immediately into the field, and that a number of engineering assistants will shortly follow those who have already left this city. There is no reason to doubt that grading from San Diego and work on the necessary tunnel beyond will soon be under way.

The *Placer Herald* of the 23d says: The North Star mining company commenced running a tunnel into Iowa Hill from Indian canyon in October, 1867, and finished it to the shaft, a distance of 300 feet, in the creek of 1871. The heavy work of cutting drifts and other work, to get ready for washing, took until about the beginning of the present year. This work has cost about \$10,000. The company then turned on the water, and have made four clean up since the first of \$1,180, the second \$1,310, the third \$2,185 and the last \$2,345; thus showing a gradual and gratifying improvement in the claim as it becomes developed. The company have a gravel breast to the claim of about 140 feet in height, with a frontage of some 200 feet, which is gradually widening as they advance into the hill. The hydraulic system is now about 250 inches of water, under a pressure of 150 feet. The company paid over \$2,500 for the water to extract this \$7,000, and even at that divided \$600 on the last clean up.

Special Notices.

If you want a good watch, buy it of TUCKER & CO.

See Deposit Plan Life Insurance, where you can take back seventy per cent of your payments any year in CASHED OAK LIFE.

A neglected Cough, Cold, or sore throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Trochids," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

A visit to the OPPOSITION PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY of Mr. John A. Miller, 638 Market street, will excite a critic's admiration and surprise at the almost innumerable specimens of beautiful women therein exhibited. As an art exhibition alone, it is worth while calling at this establishment, to feast the eyes on the varied and beautiful photographs, while the name "Opposition Gallery" implies to our mind reduced rates and prices to suit the times.

WEBER PIANOS. — The reputation of the "Weber" is one of the standard things of the world. We don't make very much talk over the fact of the sun rising and setting regularly or the tide ebbing and flowing, because they are sure and certain things, and so, among pianos, the Weber needs no great flourish of trumpets, because it is recognized and acknowledged the King of instruments. Only last week we were permitted to read an extract from a letter of the great English Pianist, Jas. M. Webb, in which he most unqualifiedly endorses the Weber Piano as "the foremost rank of Pianos, throughout the world." Messrs. Sherman & Hyde, No. 129 Kearny street, are the Agents for the Pacific Coast. Call and examine these magnificent instruments.

In these days of Humbugs and Shams, and Make-beliefs, it is pleasant to meet with gentlemen who, determined to do business on Pure Principles, announce that there is and will be no Adulteration in any of the Spices, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Saleratus, etc., put up at their factory, 427 Front street. Messrs. Boyd & Co. are the men we are alluding to, and from the personal acquaintance we have had with the senior member of the firm, we do not hesitate to say to the lady readers of THE PACIFIC, call for "Boyd's Pure" when next making your purchases at the grocery store.

A RIPPING ANNOUNCEMENT. — An old-style lock-stitch sewing machine Company advertises an attachment called a ripper, but the public know by experience that ripping is a bad way of unfastening a seam. The twisted loop, or Wilcox and Gibbs seam, is the only one that can be unlocked without ripping, and looked again if necessary.

MARRIAGES.

BOWLAND-BATES. — On June 13th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Bates, Mr. F. Bowland, of San Bernardino, to Miss Maricla Bates.

BONNIFIELD-CLINTON. — In Europa, June 13th, at the residence of Capt. Berry, by Rev. J. S. McDonald, Capt. Samuel Bonnifield and Miss Frances Clinton.

CARR-MITCHELL. — In this city, June 20th, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, James E. Carr, of Nevada City, to Ethel E. Mitchell, of Vallejo.

FICKENS-FULTON. — In this city, on the evening of June 20th, at the residence of the bride's father, 421 Elder street, by Rev. M. M. Gibson, James R. Fickens to Emma Fulton.

ADAMS. — In this city, June 16th, by Rev. Dr. Stebbins, N. B. Adams to Matie A. Richards.

SMITH-HOOGS. — In this city, June 17th, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, F. F. Smith, of San Francisco, to Annie L. Hoogs, daughter of Wm. H. Hoogs, of Brooklyn, New York.

BROWN-MEYER. — In this city, June 19th, at the United Presbyterian Church, by Rev. M. M. Gibson, E. T. Rogers to Martha Hammer.

JOHNSON-GLIMAY. — In this city, June 12th, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, John W. Johnson to Emma A. Glimay.

BROWN-EVANS. — In Oakland, June 20th, at the residence of Mrs. E. Evans, by Rev. D. Lathrop, B. C. Brown to Miss Mary E. Evans.

MOORE-WALLIS. — In Sacramento, June 14th, by Rev. L. E. Drivell, G. W. Moore, of Placer county, to Mary E. Wallis, of Sacramento.

MEDDEN-HALL. — At Santa Clara, June 15th, in the Methodist Church, by Rev. J. A. Bruner, Curtis H. Lindley, of San Jose, to Lizzie Medden, of Santa Clara.

DEATHS.

WELLINGTON. — In this city, June 18th, of pneumonia, a few hours' illness, Charles A. Wellington, aged 25 years.

FABENS. — In Sausalito, Marin county, June 18th, Judge F. A. Fabens, a native of Salem, Mass., aged 66 years.

BARNES. — In Sacramento, June 20th, Mariah, wife of W. B. Barnes, of Plumas county, aged 53 years.

PORTER. — In Sacramento, June 16th, Dr. John S. Porter, a native of Virginia, aged 64 years.

JOHNSON. — In Sacramento, June 16th, Peter Johnson, a native of Scotland, aged 63 years.

WALLACE. — In Brooklyn, Alameda county, June 18th, Isaac C. Wallace, a native of New Hampshire, aged 58 years.

REDDING. — In San Jose, June 19th, Rose, wife of the late John M. Redding, aged about 35 years.

SCOTT. — In Franklin, Tennessee, June 6th, Dr. David Scott, aged 64 years, brother of Rev. Dr. Scott, of this city.

PATRONIZE

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FOR THE BEST OF SUMMER READING. Get the Lives of the Great Music Masters: Of Beethoven, (\$3.00); of Handel, (\$2.00); of Mozart, (\$1.75); of Mendelssohn, (\$1.75); of Rossini, (\$1.75); of Chopin, (\$1.50); or of Schumann, (\$1.75). These are no heavy Biographies, but are charmingly written and very entertaining books, as are:

Mozart's Letters, (3 vols., each, \$1.75); Beethoven's Letters, (2 vols., each, \$1.75); and Mendelssohn's Letters, (2 vols., each, \$1.75); and Reminiscences of Mendelssohn, (\$1.75).

To have a Jubilee at home, send for THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE CHORUS BOOK.

For a good work on Composition, buy BAKER'S THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL HARMONY. \$3.00.

To make Sabbath-school children's eyes sparkle get that Gem of the Season, the New Sabbath School Song Book, entitled:

SPARKLING RIBBIES: By Anna Hull and Harry Sanders, Esq., \$3.

The above Books sent, post free, on receipt of retail price.

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The best Horses, Buggies and Roadways constantly on hand.

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DUTCHERS' LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER.

SWEETS THEM OFF, And Clears the House Speedily.

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Safes repaired and furnished with New Combination Locks. Second-hand Safes taken in exchange. Sales let by the month on reasonable terms. An assortment of the most improved Combination Bank Locks.

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Ground extra fine, from the most carefully selected stock to be found in Home or Foreign Markets. Also FINE CREAM TARTAR, SODA, AND SALERATUS.

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A NEW SEWING MACHINE, WHEELER & WILSON,

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For \$25.00 less than the store price. Apply early to C. A. KLOSE, Box

Home Circle.

"Little Green Grave."

O tranquil, mound, where hour by hour
One starry wild rose wanes;
Amid the gloom of your dim bower
What peace, what silence reigns.
You cover well the wee white hands,
The ringlets' golden shine,
Little green grave, little green grave,
Little green grave of mine.
I wonder if my darling hears
The loud sweet thrush's call?
Do leaves make music in her ears
At morn or evenfall?
Or does she know how fair and cool
Your glossy myrtles twine?
Little green grave, little green grave,
Little green grave of mine.
Ah, no! you clasp your arms so tight,
Deep moss, above her breast,
My darling knows not day from night,
Resting her perfect rest!
In her calm sleep she cannot see
Your roses' ruby sign,
Little green grave, little green grave,
Little green grave of mine.
Sleep on, sleep sound, my lost, my dear,
Below the bloom and dew;
'T will not be many a lonely year
Ere I shall slumber too—
Not long ere I seek at your side
Tranquillity divine,
Little green grave, little green grave,
Little green grave of mine!

Have a Home.

A FEW WORDS TO SINGLE YOUNG MEN.
It is the doom of all men to die. It is the destiny of most men to be married.

We have a few words of advice to give to young men who are not yet married, but probably will. Many of them are heedless and wasteful now of their earnings and income, and careless as to whether they spend every cent of what they receive or not. We have seen so much of heart-rending misery resulting from such views and habits, that we are moved to say something on the subject.

Our great cities furnish frequent examples of families reduced, almost in a single day, from a comfortable livelihood to penury and want. We do not refer now to the cases of speculators—who to stock gamblers in Wall street, where millions are made or lost in a single operation—but to persons in the middle and common or industrial spheres of life.

A young man gets married. He has no vicious or bad habits. He earns good wages, ample for his support, but he has never put by anything, and he has nothing by inheritance. He has a pretty and well educated young wife; but her parents were only able to furnish her a fair, ordinary outfit.

The young couple begin their married life hopeful, contented and happy. The husband labors honestly, and he earns a little more money than when single. This slight increase in his income, however, is not more than sufficient to meet his new increased expenses. He does not get ahead any, peculiarly. He goes on from month to month, and from year to year, paying all his liabilities promptly, and gradually increasing his income as he improves in experience and skill. Still the outgoes keep pace with the income, and increase step by step, corresponding with it. Children grow up, making home still more cheerful and happy. But children, though they are not bought, cost something. The habit of laying up money, which the husband and father did not form when single, he has never established since. There has never been any convenient and opportune time for beginning it since he got married. The good wife has always been prudent and economical—always self-denying; but boys and girls have many wants, and it takes a good deal of money to supply even their necessities.

The family practice economy. They are happy in themselves, and they do not have much company. But suddenly there stalks in among them an unwanted guest. They have never seen him before, and at first they do not fully recognize. His features are harsh, and his name is Death! He lays his hand on the husband and father. He prostrates him on the bed for a few days, and then he bears him away forever.

Up to this time the family have never known want, yet they have accumulated nothing. There is hardly money enough on hand to defray the funeral expenses. And then what a dreary prospect lies before them! The children, who have been so happy together, must be separated from their mother, and from each other. One goes to one place, and another to another, to earn a scanty livelihood, or to subsist on cold and meagre charity. Home exists to them thereafter only in memory.

From the frequency with which events like these come under our own observation, we think that hardly a sun rises over this city that does not look upon a new picture resembling that which we have drawn, and at least equal to it in desolation. Our object in this article is to recommend to young men just entering upon the business of life the adoption of such a rule of expenditure and saving as will effectually guard against the possibility of such a calamity to those who may hereafter be dependent upon them. That rule is very simple and it consists in always laying aside a certain percentage or proportion of your income, no matter what the income is.

Besides being a protection against future want, there are other decided and great advantages in the habit of saving. It requires a certain amount of self-denial, and it disciplines and strengthens

the character. Every one who knows you respects you for it. It creates and confirms systematic habits, which are an element of success in business.

It is not necessary, in order to be economical, to be stingy or mean. On the contrary, people who are prudent in their own expenditures can all the better afford to be liberal and charitable towards others. When you have a sufficient sum accumulated, buy a place somewhere, which, however humble it may be, will serve in case of emergency for a home for your family. Those cannot be regarded as altogether desolate who have shelter, fuel, and food provided for them; and a small sum procures these in the country.

We give this advice feelingly and earnestly, for we have been made heart-sick recently by scenes of suffering which could have been avoided by the heeding of such counsels.—Herald.

Gayazzi.

You say you have not heard Gayazzi, and ask me to tell you all about him. He is six feet high and well-proportioned, about fifty-five years old, with a fine head, broad, pleasant face, long, thick hair beginning to turn gray, and his features indicate good humor. In private, social life he is genial, pleasing, companionable, though an old bachelor. He has not become so thoroughly reformed from Romanism as to renounce in his own case the celibacy of the clergy; but in this his faith may be better than his practice. It is not too late for him to complete his reformation. He does not walk firmly; he crosses the platform with a shuffling gait and stoops when he begins to speak, but is straight enough as he gets on. His pronunciation of our language is not distinct; his delivery is naturally rapid; he tries to force the words out faster than they come naturally, and many people do not understand much more than half he says. I never catch all his sentences, but the general drift of his discourse is intelligible to all. He understands our tongue thoroughly, and rarely, if ever, uses the wrong word, but he does not speak it with fluency. It is wonderful that he speaks it as well as he does. I would love to see him in his own language. If his fervor is so intense, as he toils through an oration in a tongue that is not his, how he must burn and blaze with words that have been his from childhood. But with this almost insuperable disadvantage, he has such power over his audience that it is curious to inquire into its secret.

He is thoroughly in earnest. That is half the battle. If the people did not understand a word he says, they could not see a man so hard at work in a good cause without being in sympathy with him. Then his voice has as many tones to it as any instrument of ten strings. He has one for sober argument, another for tender appeal; one for indignation, scorn, contempt; one for comic humor, ridicule, sarcasm; and the way he manages this organ of his is to an American wonderful. The changes are sudden, and the effect galvanic and irresistible. The high key with which he unlocks the doors of fun and lets a flood of laughter over the house, is so out of keeping with the size of the speaker and the deep bass of his normal voice, that itself sets every hearer into a merry mood at once. And then, more than all else is his action. The three primal elements of an orator are said to be "action, action, action." Roscius, the actor, contended with Cicero that he could express an idea in greater variety and force by gesture than Cicero could with words. Gayazzi is a countryman of Roscius and Cicero. The Italians gesticulate much in ordinary conversation. They have a talent for pantomime. Gayazzi sometimes makes several significant gestures with both hands, while he is not saying a word; and before he has spoken, his idea is caught and appreciated and responded to. With such elements he must make an impression upon the audience, with any subject. But he has come here full of a great, living, popular theme, and the people are with him before he begins.

Exiled for twenty years from his native land, because of his abandonment of the Pope and hostility to the priestly Government of Italy, he joined Garibaldi and became a soldier apostle of Christian liberty. The march of political events that brought Victor Emanuel to the crown of united Italy and stripped the Pope of his temporal diadem, opened also the gates of Rome to the gospel and Gayazzi. He was not disobedient to the heavenly vision. Like a flame of fire he shone in front of the Vatican, and proved that the downfall of the Pope was the salvation of Italy. Identifying himself with the Free Christian Church, and forecasting the necessities of a great work that is to bring back the peninsula to the faith of the apostles, he would found in the imperial city of the Caesars a Biblical College, where the preachers of the future shall be trained, and where, as from Jerusalem of old, they shall go out over all that land to declare the word and way of life.—N. Y. Observer.

"That's how."—After a great snow storm, a little fellow began to shovel a path through a large snow-bank, before his grandmother's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with. "How do you expect to get through that drift?" asked a man that was passing along. "By keeping at it," said the boy, cheerfully; "that's how!" That is the secret of mastering almost every difficulty under the sun. If a hard task is before you, stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or hard it is, but go at it, and little by little it will grow smaller until it is done. If a hard lesson is to be learned, do not lose a breath in saying "I can't," or "I do not see how," but go at it and keep at it. Study. That is the only way to conquer it.

Youth's Department.

Children's Corner.

GOOD SOMETIMES.
Twenty years have passed to-morrow,
Since I went to yonder school,
Where I often learned with sorrow
What attends a broken rule.
Roughly spoke the ancient master:
"Go, sir, to the open door!
Or I'll come and walk you faster
Than you ever walked before."
Then was hushed the busy humming,
For full well the scholars knew,
All the torture that was coming
From the rod that hung in view.
But my little blue-eyed sister,
Softly stole and took my hand,
(O the darling! how we missed her
Since she joined the angel band!)
To the pale and angry teacher
Sweet she spoke as distant chimes,
Love illuming every feature—
"Brother dear is good sometimes."
What a thrill her pleading gave me!
Banished all my swift disgrace;
I was sure that it would save me,
Ere I saw his changing face.
Oft I see that dear face beaming,
Hear her voice in loving rhymes,
Gently saying, in my dreaming,
"Brother dear is good sometimes."
Or I dream that angels gather
Round the throne of God above,
Making intercession ever
For the objects of their love;
And that when I cross the river,
I shall hear, 'mid heaven's chimes,
Little sister pleading for me—
"Brother dear is good sometimes."
—O. Howard, in *Chippewa Herald*.

Big Brothers and Little Sisters.

There was once a tiny girl toilingly going through her Sunday-school lesson, and it was observed that as she studied, the small face grew more and more clouded, until at last she lifted up her voice and wept loud and long, whereat there was great consternation, until it occurred to somebody to ask what was the matter.

"Because—because," sobbed poor little Polly, "the verse says, add to your goldiness, brotherly kindness; and if that's kindness like Tom's I don't like it at all!"

What did she mean? Well, I suspect she meant that Tom was just such a brother to her as a great many of you are to your little Pollies at home. I suspect she knew what it was to have her dolls hung up in the apple trees, and her kittens' tails tied together, and to be leaped at from behind doors and growled at in dark corners. I imagine she had been tickled and pinched and locked into the closet; she was used to being called a pickle, and cry-baby, and a little pug, and to trotting with patient feet upstairs, downstairs, out to the orchard, into the tool-room, hither and yon, on errands, for the doing of which she received only a tweak of the ear, or a careless jest, in place of thanks.

Yet, I also suspect that Tom was a generous lad, who despised a "meek," and who, if he had seen another boy abuse or torment Polly, would have promptly offered to bestow on that individual a black eye. I have no doubt that in the play-ground or at school he was good-natured and honorable, disdaining a "mean" action and emulous to be manly. He would open wide eyes of astonishment at any suggestion of cruelty in his conduct toward his sister, and reply with honest candor:

"Why, it's only Polly; she don't mind."

Ah, boys! "only Polly" has a tender little heart, and it aches many a time, when you don't know it, with the sting of your careless teasing. The words you utter so lightly and forget in ten minutes, are arrows to her sensitive little soul, and the tricks which seem to you so trifling are weighty trials to her. "Well, but," says Tom, "it's so silly of her to mind; because she knows we don't mean anything."

That is one view of it. I suppose if she was a boy, or grown up, or wise, she would not mind; but being just Polly, little, weak and silly—if that is what you call it—she can't help it. You know if you squeeze a rubber ball tightly in your hand it will expand again into as round a ball as ever, and you cannot even see the place where it was compressed. But if you try the same experiment on a handful of rose-leaves the result will be very different. And rose-leaves are not much more easily crushed than Polly's feelings. It seems absurd to Tom; but then it is a fact, and facts you know, even if they are ever so much in the way, cannot be disregarded. Wouldn't Tom be the truer gentleman if he accepted facts and spared Polly's feelings, even at the loss of a little fun? After all, is the fun so amusing it can't be replaced with something better? Then, too, Polly loves Tom so dearly; she is so ready to believe in the extent of his strength and wisdom and ability, if he will but leave her faith undisturbed by teasing pranks. Tom has a warm heart under his jacket, and I think he privately enjoys Polly's love and admiration; but I also think it is a pity he covers up his feelings so carefully and rather snubs Polly's kisses. For the day will come when the little sister's love will be valued at its worth, and it may be wished for in vain.

Once we were going on a grand fishing excursion from Cherrywood, and word was brought us that a certain famous traveler would like to join us. He was a man that had ridden elephants in India, and polar bears at the North Pole, for all I know! He had hunted lions, and been lost in jungles, and frizzled in hot countries, and stiffened in

Arctic regions, and been a soldier, too; and everybody who knew about him knew what courage and patience and nobility made up the man. You can imagine how the boys shouted at the prospect of having such a fishing companion, who could tell stories of everything they wanted to know, and answer all their questions, and who liked boys too!

"Well, the reality was just as delightful as we all expected, which is saying a great deal, as every one knows who has ever belonged to a debating club and discussed the question about the pleasures of anticipation. After we came home I said to the famous traveler:

"Which of the boys did you like best?"

And he promptly answered, "Jack."

So I asked why, because I thought he would have said Tom, or Dick, or Harry, and this is what he said:

"Because he went back after we were started, to kiss his little sister, and he was n't ashamed of it either."

Then this brave, wise man—the bravest man I ever knew—told me a secret. Said he:

"The real promise for a boy's future is shown in the way he treats his little sisters."

"Dear me!" thought I, "what a lovely little sister mine must have had!"

But I did n't say that. I only wondered how many of the Toms I know would be willing to have the hope of their future manliness measured by their treatment of their little Pollies.

But oh, my dear boys, I think my traveler was right; for the most truly brave soul is tender toward the little and weak; the most manly heart is the one that loves most; the greatest are the most patient; and the St. Georges who are sure to conquer the dragons abroad, are gentlest with the Pollies at home.—*Christian Union*.

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Farm and Garden.

The Building of the Nest.

They'll come again to the apple-tree—
Robin and all the rest—
When the orchard branches are fair to see,
In the snow of the blossom dressed;
And the prettiest thing in the world will be
The building of the nest.

Weaving it well so round and trim,
Hollowing it with care;
Nothing too far away for him,
Nothing for her too fair;
Hanging it safe on the topmost limb—
Their castle in the air.

Ah! mother-bird, you have weary days
When the eggs are under your breast,
And your mate will fear for willful ways
When the wee ones leave the nest;
But they'll find their wings in a glad amazement,
And God will see to the rest.

So come to the trees with all your train
When the apple blossoms blow;
Through the April shimmer of sun and rain
Go flying to and fro;
And sing to our hearts as we watch again
Your fairy building grow.

A Vine-covered Porch.

No elaborate design of an architect, no amount of "ginger-bread work" of a country carpenter, can be tolerated in a veranda or porch. Every country house in America, north or south, must have a veranda, whether it be called porch, piazza, stoop, or what not. The thing we must have, whether our home be humble or pretentious. Let the architect exercise his talent upon all other parts of the house, but leave the veranda to vines. If the structure be rude, vines will give it grace; if it be elaborate and ornamented, the vines will put to shame all the architect's vagaries, and cover with a mantle of charities his absurdities. It is an article of our faith that we must have vines, and the next point to be considered will be what vines. We know that we shall disgust some fine horticulturists by saying that to get a dense shade and to cover a large space quickly there is nothing better than a rampant growing grape-vine like the Clinton. Mind, that here we are growing for leaves only, and fruit is not considered. We will not, however, forget the flowers. No odor is more pleasing than that of the grape blossom, only it lasts but a short time. In the engraving which we give, the artist presents us a picture of his own dwelling as it appeared last summer. Could any architectural ornamentation equal the beauty of this luxuriant vine-growth? But "what shall we plant?" The season is now late for the woody climbers, but stick a pin here while we give a list to be referred to, next autumn or the spring following. Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia Siphon*), that at the right in the engraving. When once established it grows with great vigor, and its breadth of foliage is something wonderful to behold. The Honey-suckles—all of them are good; but the fragrant ones, like the Belgian, are our preference. *Akebia quinata*, which has no English name, but can be had at the nurseries under the one we have given, is a fine plant. The past winter injured ours some, but as almost everything suffered, we do not consider that anything against the plant. It has charming foliage, and its early flowers are very fragrant. Then there are the Wistarias, so profuse in flower and so weak in foliage. The best way to manage these is to grow them along with some plant that has a dense foliage, like the Virginia creeper. Climbing roses, of course, every one will have, such as Baltimore Belle, Queen of the Prairies, Boursalt, and ever so many others, old and new. The different varieties of Clematis make a grand collection of themselves. Some have flowers small and fragrant, and others open their bloom as large as a saucer, and the colors run all the way from white to the richest purple. Then there is the Trumpet Creeper, hardy, vigorous and brilliant, and many others. Nor would we forget among the hardy climbers the humble and useful Hop. One of the most pleasing rural sights we ever saw was a log-house completely enwreathed with hop-vines. Now, however, we have only time for annuals and such soft-wooded things as may be had of the florist. Among the tall-growing things, we enumerate Madeira Vine, Cobaea Scandens, and Morning-glories of various kinds. For low trellises we have Maurandias, Manettias, Sweet Peas, and a host of others are in the catalogues. Let us have vines!—*Hearth and Home*.

Scales on the Farm.

We have on so many occasions adverted to the importance of greater attention being paid to the subject of weighing on the farm, that our readers will probably begin to think that we are affected with "weighing on the brain." But that we cannot help. The importance of the matter is so clearly apparent, and the neglect of it so almost universal, that we feel that we should be remiss in duty did we not on all proper occasions bring it to the special notice of the readers of this paper. Accuracy in all that relates to agricultural operations is a principle that should be a fixed and unalterable one with every farmer. It is as unreasonable to expect that a man can be as intelligently and profitably manage his farm affairs under the generally prevailing hap-hazard system of guessing at weights of stock, feed, &c., as that a merchant can conduct his business without the aid of scales, yard stick, and measures. A scale on the farm is one of the indispensables. It is almost impossible to conceive how any farmer who desires to deal honestly with others, or have others deal honestly with him, is able to do without one. If he sells, he sells at the risk of defrauding himself or

the buyer; and if he buys, he is at the mercy of the party he buys from; having no means whereby to detect fraud if attempted. In the feeding of the stock, weighing of slaughtered animals, selling of hay or grain, the exactness which should always be observed, is simply an impossibility, and the satisfaction of knowing precisely what he is doing, a stranger to the farmer who has not a good scale on his premises. Our advice then is, get a scale, and get the best. There are many good ones in the market, but none with which we are acquainted, that can be compared in point of accuracy with those manufactured by Fairbanks. For many years we have used them to a very large extent, and always with the most entire satisfaction, and this we believe is the testimony of all who have given them a trial. For further information in regard to them, application should be made to Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing, of No. 735 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Take of good unslacked lime half a bushel, slack with warm water (rain-water if convenient) in a forty-gallon barrel. Keep covered while slacking. Use just enough water to slack dry. Let the lime stand four or five hours to insure its being well slacked. If it is desirable to have a good smooth wash, the slacked lime should be sifted through a moderately fine sieve; if to be used on barns, out-buildings, and fences it is not material about sifting. To the lime thus prepared, add enough water to half fill the barrel; then add two gallons of flour starch, hot; one quart of grease to make it run smoothly; four pounds of melted rosin, hot, to make it stick. The flour starch will also have the same effect. Some use salt in making whitewash. We would not, as salt in damp weather causes the wash to crack and scale off. After preparing the whitewash as above, fill your barrel with water, cold or hot, and you will have a wash that will stand quite well for five years. To color dark, or slate, use lamp-black; for yellow, use yellow ochre; for blue, use indigo; for different shades of color vary to suit. If the wash gets too thick, make thin with water. The older the above whitewash becomes, the better it will be, if it is kept covered with water, and not allowed to become hard.

COAL ASHES.—Dry earth is unquestionably the best thing in the world for the dusting bin. It may be procured with very little trouble during a dry spell in summer. But if not attended to at the proper season, or if the supply gives out, then coal ashes are a very good substitute. One great merit which they possess is, that as taken from the stove or furnace they are so very dry. The dust-bin in the fowl house should be so arranged as to not gather dampness from the ground, for the drier its contents can be kept the better. Coal ashes should be furnished in a separate box, in case the dust-bin is filled with dirt, for the ashes contain bits of burnt slate and other earthy matter greedily devoured by fowls in winter, and which serve to promote appetite and digestion, and contain materials for the formation of egg-shells. Wood ashes have been recommended for fowls to roll in, as it is said the potash they contain is noxious to vermin. No doubt, but it is too caustic for the feet and skin of the fowls, and in wet weather forms a biting lye. Hens will not wallow in wood ashes when dry earth is accessible, and they ought to have something to say in the matter.—*Poultry World*.

SAWDUST.—The London *Field*, one of the highest authorities, says of sawdust: "I litter the horses on it to the depth of nine inches, raking off the damp and soiled surface every morning, and spreading evenly a little fresh, removing the whole only four or five times a year. Its advantages appear to be many, of which I will state a few, which give it in my estimation, its greatest superiority over straw. It is much cleaner and more easily arranged and of course much cheaper at first cost, making in the end an excellent manure. It is peculiarly beneficial to the feet, affording them a cool, porous stuffing, a substitute for the soil or earth we always find in the hoofs of a horse at grass, and presents the nearest resemblance to the horses' natural footing—the earth. We have never had a diseased foot since the introduction of sawdust in the stable, now some years since. Horses bedded on sawdust are also free from dusts and stains than when on ordinary litter, simply because sawdust is a better absorbent, perhaps, and testify their approval of it by frequently lying down for hours in the day. It has also the recommendation of being unobtainable—an advantage which all in charge of horses with the habit of eating their litter, will readily admit."

LOOK TO YOUR HORSES' FEET.—Few men who handle horses give proper attention to their feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is spent of a morning rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but it is seldom the feet are examined and properly cared for. The feet of a horse need quite as much attention as the body. They need more, in fact, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything, if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix, and with bad feet and bad legs there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable boys generally are terribly severe on the feet and legs of horses, and unless these buildings can afford a dry room, where a horse can walk around, lie down, or roll over, they are not half so healthy and comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all hostlers.

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,



Manufactured by the California Chemical Paint Company, of purest white and any desired shade of color. It is cheaper, handsomer, more durable and elastic than the best of any other paint. It will not fade or crack off, and will last twice as long as the best white lead.

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Yours Truly, S. V. BLAKESLEE.

This Paint is unsurpassed for Durability and Elasticity, dries with a hard, rich, glossy surface, does not run from seams or nail holes, will not crack, crack, or peel off, covers more surface with the same body, and is cheaper, more lasting, and better in every respect than any other paint.

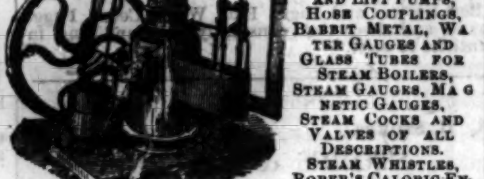
For further information, send for sample card and price list.

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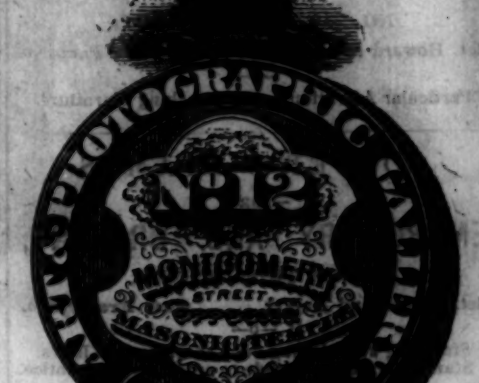
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PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER?

MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS, April 29, 1872.

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam, to-day, that I thought I would write to you the substance of his statement: He says his mother, who is now almost 80 years of age, had suffered with consumption for several years, and has been under the care of all the best physicians, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of cough medicine, but could not procure for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would lose the power of respiration, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed as hard, she could not expectorate anything, and her family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery. Her son noticed the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balsam in the *Cincinnati Advertiser*, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 P.M., as directed, a dose every hour until midnight; she then took another dose of coughing and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had expectorated two trays full of mucus matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time she has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought some more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one. Very respectfully, A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist.

Was there ever greater proof of merit than the case this letter refers to?

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